FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 NOVEMBER 1985

USSR,UAE Establish Relations

The Soviet Union and the UAE have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, Abu Dhabi radio announced 15 November.

Iran-Iraq War

A military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses announced Iraqi airstrikes against an Iranian power station at the Dez dam near Dezful and against an oil pumping station in Ramhormoz on 14 November.IRNA acknowledged that the Iraqi attack on two "industrial units" in the suburbs of Ahvaz caused damage and casualties.

Israel

The government crisis brought on by Prime Minister Peres' threat to dismiss Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon is over, Jerualem television reported. In Sharon's "clarification" letter, which was read out by Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz in a television interview, Sharon accepted Peres' remarks that there are not and never will be negotiations with the PLO, but he denied having made one of the six accusations to which Peres objected, and he contended that another of his remarks was misconstrued. Peres had earlier given a detailed exposition, analysis, and rebuttal of the six accusations during a speech to the Labor Party Center broadcast by IDF radio.

Lebanon

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's talks with a Lebanese Forces delegation were "positive," the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated, noting that the discussion dealt with the Lebanese Forces' proposed amendments to the draft tripartite agreement. The Lebanese officials conveyed "new ideas" on how to solve the problem concerning the powers of the president, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Voice of Lebanon radio cited a press interview with Khaddam in which he denied that the tripartite agreement will lead to full Syrian control of Lebanon, stressing that Syria "does not covet the restoration of Greater Syria" and that it will not advance farther into Lebanon without an official request.

As for the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite told journalists in Beirut that efforts to secure their release have reached a "critical" stage, AFP noted. UN Envoy Jean-Claude Aime said after meeting Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, that his discussions with the Lebanese had focused on the situation in southern Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. In another development concerning the south, the Lebanese National Resistance Front announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio that one of its units fired a katyusha at Nahariyya in retaliation for Israeli shelling of southern Lebanese villages. Although the statement cited an "enemy" radio report that the attack injured a woman, monitored Israeli media have not been observed to mention a cross-border katyusha attack.

Tunisia

The executive bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT) appointed Sadok Allouch as acting secretary general of the UGTT, TAP announced. Islamic Tendency Movement leader Rachid Ghannouchi had earlier denounced government interference in UGTT affairs and the imposition of house arrest upon UGTT leader Habib Achour, according to a 13 November KUNA report.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 221 *15 November 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Chairman Gives Soviet Envoy Message for Gorbachev *[Algiers Voice of Palestine]* .... A 1
'Arafat Briefs PNC Speaker, Others on Cairo Talks *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
'Arafat Chairs Palestine Fund Meeting in Amman *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 15 Nov]* .... A 1
PNSF Commands in Lebanon Condemn Cairo Declaration *[SANA]* .... A 1
Klibi Arrives for Reconciliation Meeting in Rabat *[Rabat]* .... A 1
  UAE Delegation Arrives *[Rabat]* .... A 1
  Ramadan, 'Aziz Arrive *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* .... A 2
Joint Forces Attack Lahd Position in S. Lebanon .... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Finance Minister Receives USSR's Grishin .... C 1

OMAN

Official Receives Shultz Message on Relations .... C 1

UAE

Diplomatic Relations Established With USSR .... C 1
President Leaves for Meeting in Morocco .... C 1
Finance Minister Receives PRC Deputy Prime Minister *[KHALEEJ TIMES 14 Nov]* .... C 1
  Gives Address on Trade *[KHALEEJ TIMES 14 Nov]* .... C 2
  Signs Economic Agreement .... C 2

YAR

Egypt's Al-Baz Arrives With Message From Mubarak *[Cairo]* .... C 3
  Delivers Message to President .... C 3
  Views Talks, Departs *[MENA]* .... C 3

EGYPT

President Mubarak Addresses People's Assembly .... D 1
AL-AHRAM Reports on Dialogue With PLO Leaders *[9 Nov]* .... D 15
Mubarak, King Husayn Confer Via Telephone .... D 16
'Abd al-Majid Receives Kohl Message for Mubarak .... D 16
'Responsible' Source on Al-Baz YAR Visit .... D 16
  Al-Baz Returns .... D 17
Lutfi Meets Sudanese, Soviet Ambassadors .... D 17
Libyan Figure Thanks Mubarak for Foiling Plot .... D 17
Prime Minister: Ties With Arabs 'Never Severed' .... D 17
AL-AHRAM on U.S. 'Operation' Against Libya *[13 Nov]* .... D 17
Cairo Declaration, Israel's Reaction Viewed .... D 18

IRAQ

Two Iranian Jets Driven Off; Six Civilians Wounded .... E 1

- Planes Attack Iranian Power, Pumping Stations .... E 1
- Communique Issued on 13-14 Nov War Activities .... E 1
- Syria Refuses To Admit Visiting Soccer News Team .... E 1
- Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Sudan .... E 1

JORDAN

- King Husayn Receives Various Officials 14 Nov .... F 1
    - Yasir 'Arafat .... F 1
    - Omani Delegation .... F 1
    - Los Angeles Mayor Bradley .... F 1
- AL-RA'Y Views Jordanian-Syrian Communique, Ties *[15 Nov]* .... F 1

LEBANON

- Efforts To Free Hostages Reach 'Critical' Stage *[AFP]* .... G 1
- UN's Aime, Birri Discuss Hostages Issue .... G 1
- Amal, PSP envoys To Visit Damascus on Talks .... G 1
- Lebanese Forces Delegation Returns From Syria *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 1
- Mufti Khalid Says U.S. Hindering National Accord .... G 1
- Amal Official Cites Reported Detention in New York *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
- Resistance Fires Katyusha at Israeli Settlement .... G 2
- VOH Reports Attacks on ASL Positions; No Casualties .... G 2
- Tension in South Following Overnight Fighting *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2

SYRIA

- Khaddam Meets Lebanese Forces on Draft Agreement *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* .... H 1
    - Affirms 'No Ambitions' in Lebanon *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* .... H 1
    - 'New Ideas' Conveyed *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... H 1
    - Says Jordan-PLO Agreement 'Dead' *[AFP]* .... H 1
- Talas Receives GDR Military Delegation .... H 1

ISRAEL

- Further Reportage on Sharon Dismissal Crisis .... I 1
    - Peres Explanation of Crisis .... I 1
    - Peretz on 'Clarifying' Document .... I 5
    - Both Sides Accept Document .... I 5
    - Peretz Reads Sharon Document .... I 5
    - Sharon Claims 'Crisis Over' .... I 6
    - Arens, Shahal Discuss Amendment .... I 6
    - Shamir Objects to Amendment .... I 6
    - Alignment Not To Demand Change .... I 6
    - Shamir on Dismissals .... I 6
    - Peres, Shamir Differ on Dismissals .... I 7
    - Shahal Blamed for Crisis 'Fiasco' *[THE JERUSALEM POST 15 Nov]* .... I 7
- Sharon Departs for U.S., South America .... I 7
- Moda'i 'Might Consider' Serving in New Coalition *[THE JERUSALEM POST 14 Nov]* .... I 7
- Shamir Concerned Over Egypt's Assistance to PLO .... I 8
- Rabin Meets Shultz, Weinberger; Makes Comment .... I 8
- New Ambassador Departs for South Africa *[MA'ARIV 15 Nov]* .... I 8
- Security Arrangements With Lebanon Negotiable .... I 8
- One Lebanese Killed, Fire Exchange in Security Zone .... I 8
- Consumer Price Index Rises 4.7 Percent in October .... I 8
- Total Industrial Exports Increase in 1985 *[THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Nov]* .... I 9
- 'AL HAMISHMAR on 'Rebellion' in West Bank *[8 Nov]* .... I 9
- Briefs: Immigration in 1985 .... I 11

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algerian-Tunisian Financial Agreement Signed .... Q 1
PRC To Participate in District Construction .... Q 1

LIBYA

Budapest TV Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi on U.S. .... Q 1
People's Congresses Join Revolutionary Guard .... Q 2
Support Expressed in Face of U.S. 'Conspiracies' .... Q 2
    Palestinian Group's Message .... Q 2
    Arab Envoys in Moscow .... Q 2

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Libya, Comments .... Q 3
Gulf Fund for UN To Aid Agricultural Project .... Q 3

MOROCCO

Libya's Al-Humaydi, Al-Turayki Arrive 14 Nov .... Q 3

SUDAN

Iran Reportedly To Release Sudanese POW's .... Q 3
Sudanese Leader on Mediating Iran-Iraq War .... Q 3
Sudan, PLO Working To 'Activate' Palestine Issue *[WAKH]* .... Q 4
'High-Level' Delegation to Visit PRC in Dec .... Q 4
Prime Minister Receives Egyptian Ambassador .... Q 4
Union Rejects TMC-Approved Election Law .... Q 4
Islamic Front Welcomes New Election Law .... Q 5
Minister Says Elementary Teachers Strike Lifted .... Q 5
    Other Teachers Continue Strike .... Q 5
National Alliance Urges Cease-Fire Compliance .... Q 5
Chief of Staff Says Southern Region 'Stable' .... Q 5
Garang Pays 'Compliments to' Citizens for Support *[Radio SPLA]* .... Q 5
International Group Issues 'Favorable' Report *[KUNA]* .... Q 5

TUNISIA

UGTT Executive Appoints Acting Secretary General .... Q 6
Islamic Tendency Expresses Support for UGTT *[KUNA]* .... Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR National Council Meets 13 November *[Algiers]* .... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Reports 12 November Combat Successes .... R 1
    [Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea]

KENYA

'Semi-Full' Agreement Reached at Uganda Peace Talks *[SUNA]* .... R 1
    Government Side's Consultations *[THE STANDARD 14 Nov]* .... R 1

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Meets With Heads of News Media .... R 1
President Receives Zambian Leader's Message .... R 1

UGANDA

NRA Official Cited on Hijack, Arms Supplies .... R 2
[Nairobi DAILY NATION 14 Nov]
Commerce Minister Receives GDR Ambassador .... R 2
Ugandan Official Accused of Fraud Flees to UK *[AFP]* .... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Egypt's Ghali, Mubarak Message .... S 1

CHAD

CAC-CDR-Government Reconciliation Agreement .... S 1
Appendix to Agreement .... S 2
Habre Receives CAC-CDR, Gabonese Officials .... S 2

GABON

CAC-CDR Leaders Arrive From Chad, Interviewed .... S 3

ZAIRE

Expellees Request Return of Possessions From Swiss *[AFP]* .... S 4

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Foreign Minister Cited on Quadripartite Meeting .... T 1
Government Delegation Returns From Kenya .... T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Announces Coupists To Face Trial *[AFP]* .... T 1
Jailed Minister Killed *[AFP]* .... T 1

LIBERIA

Further on Attempted Coup; Quiwonkpa Killed .... T 2
Doe Addresses Nation .... T 2
Opposition Members Arrested *[AFP]* .... T 2
Rebels Ransack Official's Home .... T 2
New Army Commander .... T 3
Statement to Businesses .... T 3
Message to Indian Businessmen .... T 3
Reagan Message to Doe on Coup Attempt Reported .... T 3

NIGERIA

Akinyemi Cited on African Economic Cooperation .... T 3

SENEGAL

Arab League Secretary General Arrives for Visit .... T 3
    Diouf Receives Officials .... T 4

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Bids Military Farewell 12 Nov .... T 4
    Bids Farewell to Province .... T 6
Stevens Appoints New Chief Justice .... T 6
Involvement in Liberian Coup Attempt Denied *[AFP]* .... T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Congratulations on Anniversary .... U 1
Minister Receives Message From SRV Counterpart .... U 1
Savimbi Warns of Communist Intentions in Region *[Johannesburg]* .... U 1

BOTSWANA

Masire, Foreign Minister Depart for FRG Visit .... U 1
Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With RSA .... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Jaruzelski on Appointment .... U 2
Tete, Gaza Provinces Hardest Hit By Famine, War .... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Botha Address to President's Council .... U 3
    TV on Statement .... U 3
    ASSOCOM Praises Address *[Umtata]* .... U 3
    PFP Leader Comments .... U 3
President Dismisses House Budget Minister .... U 4
    Minister Denies Charges .... U 4
    Minister Replaced .... U 4
Pik Botha Conveys Views on Namibia to UN Leader .... U 4
De Klerk Meets Homelands Education Ministers .... U 5
Moratorium on Debt Repayment Extended Into 1986 .... U 5
East Cape To Receive Most of Upgrading Funds .... U 5
New Weapons Systems Demonstrated in Johannesburg .... U 5
Buthelezi Says Whites Cannot Maintain Economy .... U 6
Buthelezi Says Successful Revolution 'Inconceivable' .... U 6
DPSC Concerned About New Form of Banning .... U 6
Police Report on Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson .... U 7
    14 Nov Evening Report .... U 7
    15 Nov Morning Report .... U 7
    Hunger Strike Continues .... U 7
    UDF Member Banned *[Umtata]* .... U 8
    Vigilantism Reported .... U 8
    Hospital Strikers Released .... U 8
    New Hospital Worker Arrests .... U 9
    Union Official Released .... U 9
    Violence in Howick .... U 9
    314 Arrested in Past Week .... U 10
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency .... U 10
    14 Nov Press Review .... U 10

15 Nov Press Review .... U 11

ZIMBABWE

Paper Calls For Measures Against Iranians *[KUNA]* .... U 12
No Extension Planned on Citizenship Deadline .... U 13

PLO Chairman Gives Soviet Envoy Message for Gorbachev
LD142147 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, this morning at his office in Amman received the Soviet ambassador. Brother Abu 'Ammar handed the ambassador a personal letter for Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, pertaining to current developments in the region, especially those related to the Palestine issue.

'Arafat Briefs PNC Speaker, Others on Cairo Talks
JN141746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Amman yesterday evening with the PNC speaker and members in Jordan in the presence of a number of Fatah Central Committee and PLO Executive Committee members. During the meeting, an explanation was given of the results of brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Cairo and subsequent moves related to the call for convening an international conference to establish a just peace in the Middle East.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also briefed the conferees on the contents of Moroccan King Hassan II's message on the work of the committee to clear the Arab atmosphere and the PLO's relations with Libya. There was also a discussion of escalating repressive Zionist measures agaisnt Palestinian citizens in the occupied homeland, the occupation authorities' demolition of the homes of residents of Palestinian refugee camps in the occupied territories, and the increase in administrative detainees, who are held without any charges or trial.

'Arafat Chairs Palestine Fund Meeting in Amman
JN150738 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Nov 85 p 19

[Text] Amman —PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat chaired the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Palestine National Fund yesterday afternoon. The fund's work, budget, and deficit were discussed. The meeting also discussed the subject of Arab countries which have not fulfilled their obligations and support for the fund. The fund will continue its meetings today.

PNSF Commands in Lebanon Condemn Cairo Declaration
JN141444 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1328 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, 14 Nov (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] in Lebanon today announced its strong condemnation of Yasir 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration, considering it an insistence on concessions, deviation, and capitulation.

In statements issued today, the PNSF commands in Beirut, the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon, Tripoli, and the Burj al-Barajinah camp condemned the capitulationist 'Arafatist course, stating their adherence to the Palestinian armed struggle as the way to regain rights and usurped land.

The statements say 'Arafat's declaration is an abandonment of the armed struggle through twisted statements and note that those who follow the course of 'Arafat's treasonous capitulation — beginning with his contacts with Zionist officers and his agreement with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who evacuated the Palestinian forces from Beirut and displaced them, as well as the convening of the dissident PNC in Amman and the Amman agreement — were not surprised by what 'Arafat declared in Cairo.

The statements call on all the Palestinian people's groups to rally around the PNSF's program, which is aimed at restoring the PLO's strength and adherence to its national charter.

The PNSF warned against ill intentions toward the Palestinian people's camps in implementation of 'Arafat's goal, affirming its rejection of any fighting among Palestinians.

In its statements in Lebanon, the PNSF called for entrenching and strengthening the alliance with the Lebanese National Union Front on the basis of the firm and principled relationship with fraternal Syria.

Klibi Arrives for Reconciliation Meeting in Rabat
LD141726 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere will meet in Rabat; it is composed of Morocco, Mauritania, and the UAE. The emergency Arab summit held in Casablanca assigned it the task of beginning conciliation in an attempt to reconcile differences which are disturbing relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Iraqi republic on the one hand, and between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the PLO on the other. Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi arrived today in Rabat within the context of this meeting. Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Rabat on board the same plane.

The president of the UAE has left Abu Dhabi this morning for Morocco to take part in the work of the committee.

UAE Delegation Arrives
LD142200 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The delegations of Libya, Iraq, the UAE, Mauritania, and the PLO and the Arab league secretary general have arrived in Morocco to take part in the proceedings of the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere. The UAE delegation is led by His highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan and includes Rasid al-Mu'alla, member of the Supreme Council; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the amiri court; his highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; and Rashid 'Abdallah, the minister of state for foreign affairs.

The Mauritanian delegation, led by President Maayouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, includes the head of the presidential office, [name indistinct]; the head of protocol, [name indistinct]; and a number of the Mauritanian president's advisers.

Ramadan, 'Aziz Arrive

JN141852 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC and first deputy prime minister, accompanied by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Rabat this evening. Ramadan will lead the Iraqi delegation to the first meeting of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere, which was formed by the Casablanca summit.

The committee will hold a meeting later today attended by Moroccan King Hassan II, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, Mauritanian President Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

It will also be attended by a Libyan delegation led by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council, who is accompanied by 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Position in S. Lebanon

JN141808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1646 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces launched a machinegun and rocket attack today against a position belonging to the agent militias in southern Lebanon. The position sustained direct hits, and a large number of enemy agents and a number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist spokesman admitted this daring attack but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said that his forces besieged the area and carried out an extensive search for the joint forces men. However, these attempts were in vain.

Eyewitnesses said columns of smoke were seen billowing from the position, which is supervised by hundreds of Zionist military intelligence men and advisers along with elements from the so-called army of southern Lebanon, following a 30-minute clash with the joint forces. The eyewitnesses added that two Zionist armored personnel carriers afterward directed machinegun fire at Yatir near the so-called security belt, while the agent militias directed heavy mortar fire, which damaged a number of houses.

Another group from the joint forces succeeded n planting remote-controlled explosive charges near a gas station in 'Aytarun, which lies in southern Lebanon on the border with occupied Palestine.The explosions caused massive fires at the gas station, and a large number of the occupation forces and their agents who controlled the station were either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this operation, saying that a joint force from his forces and the so-called army of southern Lebanon combed the area and arrested a number of people on the pretext of interrogating them.

KUWAIT

Finance Minister Receives USSR's Grishin

LD141417 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0858 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (KUNA) — Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi received at his office today the Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade, Ivan Grishin, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday on a 4-day official visit.

Al-Khurafi held talks with Grishin on trade and economic relations between the two countries. During the meeting an agreement on trade cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union was signed.

The Soviet official is expected to be received by the amir and the heir apparent on Saturday.

The Soviet ambassador in Kuwait will hold a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Ivan Grishin and the accompanying delegation before they leave the country.

OMAN

Official Receives Shultz Message on Relations

GF141602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 14 Nov (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received a written message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz dealing with bilateral relations and ways to bolster and develop them. The message was conveyed by George Montgomery, U.S. ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, during his meeting with the minister of state for foreign affairs this morning.

UAE

Diplomatic Relations Established With USSR

GF151246 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The UAE and the Soviet Union have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of Wednesday, 29 Safar 1406 Hegira, corresponding to 13 November 1985.

The Foreign Ministry today issued a joint communique with the Soviet Union to be broadcast in the UAE and Soviet capitals at 1630 today Abu Dhabi time [1230 GMT]. Following is the text of the statement:

As result of the exchanges of cables in December 1971 [at which time messages were exchanged in regard to establishing relations] between the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the president of the UAE, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, it was agreed by the governments of the two countries to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of Wednesday, 29 Safar 1406 Hegira, corresponding to 13 November 1985.

His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, Foreign Ministry under secretary, has made a statement in which he said: In view of the development of the ties of friendship between the governments of the two countries, it was decided during the talks held in Abu Dhabi that the two countries would exchange diplomatic representation at the ambassadorial level. He said: The UAE views the countries of the world with respect and appreciation as long as these countries reciprocate such a view, and participate in its endeavors to establish world peace and achieve prosperity for the international community.

He added: His highness the president has defined the features of our foreign policy since our state won its independence. His highness affirmed that our foreign policy is based on firm principles, foremost being the national interest of our people, who are part of the Arab nation and a member of the international family. Among the most important of these principles are the strengthening of world peace and friendship and cooperation with all states and peoples, based on mutual respect and consideration for the legitimate interests of all.

Shaykh Hamdan declared: In light of these firm principles, we made our decision to establish relations with the Soviet Union. This affirms our nonaligned stands and our neutral policy, which we have always been anxious and are anxious to emphasize on all occasions.

In conclusion Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid said: The establishment of relations with the Soviet Union at this time will widen the scope of our international activity and our constant efforts to increase the number of our friends.

President Leaves for Meeting in Morocco

GF141036 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan left the UAE at 1230 today for Rabat on a visit to fraternal Morocco to attend the meetings of the Arab reconcilation committee, which was formed by the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca.

Finance Minister Receives PRC Deputy Prime Minister

GF141206 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
14 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry, received Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Yao Yilin at the Jumayrah guest palace yesterday.

They discussed means of widening trade exchange and promoting economic cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Sa'id al-Ghayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and head of the mission of honour accompanying the Chinese guest, a number of ministers, senior officials and Hu Changlin, Chinese ambassador.

Shaykh Hamdan hosted a banquet in honour of Mr Yao and his delegation. It was attended by a number of shaykhs, ministers and members of the consular corp in Dubai.

Mr Yao flew to Abu Dhabi in the evening where he was received at the airport by Cabinet ministers, senior officials and members of the Chinese Embassy staff.

Later, Shaykh Hamdan ibn Mohammed, deputy prime minister, receiving Mr Yao underlined the importance of his visit to the country in promoting bilateral relations.

Shaykh Hamdan praised the stand of the People's Republic of China as a major power towards the just Arab causes, its backing to the Palestinian cause and its important role in promoting international peace and security.

Official talks between the UAE and China begin today at Al-Khubayrah Palace. The UAE side will be led by Shaykh Hamdan while the Chinese side by Mr Yao. The talks will centre on ways of promoting bilateral trade and economic relations. The two sides will also review Arab, regional and international issues of mutual concern.

Gives Address on Trade

GF141221 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
14 Nov 85 p 17

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpt] China is currently planning to import crude oil and petroleum products from the UAE.

These remarks were made by Yao Yilin, vice prime minister of the People's Republic of China, while addressing the members of the Board of Directors of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday.

The meeting was also attended by Sa'id al-Ghayth , minister of state for Cabinet affairs and Hu Changlin, Chinese ambassador to the UAE.

However, he said that trade transactions would be carefully considered and competitive price would be compared. The vice premier said that his country, which opened out to the external world, considers the AGCC states as one of its important trade partners.

He said that in the early 70's the total trade with China was about Dh5.4 million. Ten years later this had increased to over Dh100 million per year.

He said that there are several avenues of cooperation, that could be developed between both countries.

The Chinese vice minister of foreign trade disclosed that since 1979, the investments made by U.S., Japan, West Europe and Kuwait amounted to over $25 billion. He said that 21 foreign countries have invested in China in about 1,000 projects are underway.

He said that his country had also guaranteed the security of investments with certain countries. Investments also included large scale investors from the private sector, he said.

Mr Yilin, said that China, which would launch its sixth five year plan next year, would welcome cooperation and invite investments from AGCC countries.

He said that China offered varied products and the UAE traders should visit the Chinese trade and industry expositions in Canton and Peaking to apprise themselves of these goods.

It is to be noted that Chinese trade with Abu Dhabi has declined in the last two years. According to data provided by the Abu Dhabi Chamber, Chinese exports to the emirate accounted for Dh13.4 million in 1983. This fell to a mere Dh6.8 million. In the previous years the Chinese exports had reached Dh22 million.

Sa'id Ahmad al-'Utaybah, president of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry showed concern at the reduction of trade between the two countries.

According to Mr al-'Utaybah, this was a good opportunity for both sides to consider the issue and increase cooperation.

In reply the Chinese vice premier said that in his opinion, both countries could work on joint projects. He said that China was prepared to import UAE products, which fulfill the needs of development in his country.

He said that the UAE could make use of Chinese expertise and manpower.

Mr Yilin said that trade is based on mutual interest and this covered both export and import. He added that China was more interested in trade with Third World countries and in particular with the AGCC countries. Oil and oil products could form a good base with regard to trade between the two countries, he added.

The Chinese minister repeatedly called for a South-South dialogue. He said that developing countries could resolve their problems by cooperation, in science and technology.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Abu Dhabi Chamber wanted to know about the different trade laws governing business and regulating investments in China. Mr Yilin said that his government has made 40 trade laws governing trade and the UAE businessmen would be apprised of them.

Signs Economic Agreement

GF142010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAKH) — The first economic, trade, and technical agreement between the UAE and the PRC was signed in Abu Dhabi today.

The agreement was signed on the UAE side by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister, and on the PRC side by

Yao Yilin, PRC deputy premier, who is currently on an official visit to the UAE.

After the signing of the agreement, Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE minister of economy and trade, told WAM that the agreement aims at developing the framework of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, increasing trade exchange, and opening new horizons for economic and technical cooperation.

He said that the agreement encourages the private sector to contribute to the development of cooperation between the two countries, as well as to joint work in fields of investment and the establishment of projects.

He stated that the agreement stipulates the establishment of a joint committee which is to hold its first meeting in Beijing next year in order to establish the executive protocol of the agreement and to discuss new fields of cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement also states that it will not contradict the commitments of the two countries toward Arab, regional, and international organizations and committees.

YAR

Egypt's Al-Baz Arrives With Message From Mubarak

NC132218 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2110 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Dr Usamah Al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, arrived in Sanaa this evening on a special mission. He will deliver a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Dr al-Baz said that the message deals with relations between Egypt and the YAR, the Middle East situation, and efforts currently underway concerning the Palestinian issue.

Delivers Message to President

GF141452 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office in the presidential palace this morning Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian president's Office for Political Affairs and Foreign Ministry first under secretary, who conveyed to the brother commander and secretary general a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with bilateral relations and developments on the Arab and international arenas.

Views Talks, Departs

NC150904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Sanaa, 15 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian president's Office for Political Affairs, left Sanaa this morning after a 2-day visit. During his stay, Dr al-Baz conveyed a message from Egyptian President Mubarak to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message dealt with bilateral relations and recent efforts in the Arab region and the world at large to find a just solution to the Middle East problem.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Dr al-Baz noted that President Salih gave him a reply for President Mubarak. He said he was pleased with his meeting with the president, which was also attended by Egyptian Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and a number of other YAR officials.

Dr al-Baz pointed out that his meeting with President Salih included a discussion of a number of pan-Arab issues and the latest developments in the Arab world. Emphasis was placed on the visit to Cairo by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and both Arab and international reaction to the 7 November Cairo Declaration.

Continuing, Al-Baz said that they also considered various alternatives to get the Middle East situation moving to serve the Palestinian people and help them determine their future. In addition, they examined Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian coordination and agreed that a unified Jordanian-Palestinian position is viewed a basis for Arab action to recover Palestinian rights. Moreover, they reviewed the Iran-Iraq war and its effects on the Arab world. They also studied the possibilities for fresh international efforts to stop this conflict.

Dr al-Baz noted that both countries reached a complete understanding on the issues discussed. Al-Baz said tht both sides feel it is important to maintain the special relations between Egypt and the YAR, as they are considered a model of genuine solidarity. This solidarity must prevail at both the official and popular levels. Concluding, Al-Baz expressed his appreciation of the comprehensive revival taking place in the under President Salih.

President Mubarak Addresses People's Assembly

NC131735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0919 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak before a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, at the People's Assembly building in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, and compassionate. Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council: I wish to begin my speech to you at the opening of the second session of the fourth legislative chapter by conveying my most sincere congratulations to all of you for what you accomplished in your first session, during which you held more than 100 meetings, morning and evening. They truly constituted constant work on behalf of Egypt and its great people.

It pleases me to express my profound appreciation of the positive and effective way in which you exercise your legislative power by issuing laws and in which you carry out your task of observing the executive's performance of its responsibilities. You have discharged your duty in a constructive and national way. The opposition, too, contributed a good deal and played a role that is appreciated. This prompts us to address gratitude to the Assembly speaker [applause] for having provided the opposition a full opportunity to fulfill its function in enriching our democratic structure. We consider this the majority's constitutional and party commitment to the opposition.

One of the most significant features of your previous session was the unanimous issuance by both the majority and opposition of certain People's Assembly decisions on extremely important issues. The practice of free democracy was clearly manifested in the related questions, inquiries, and briefing and debate requests, which were unprecedented in terms of both their number and the fundamental issues and basic problems, affecting the direct interests of the people's masses, with which they dealt. This raffirms our faith that democracy is not simply an aimless system or dialogue for the mere sake of dialogue. It is a positive and free dialogue, seeking to serve the people's interests, adopt the best policies, and make the best decisions on ways of achieving these national interests. Democracy is not a conflict in which one party triumphs over the other; rather, through democracy we will all triumph, and without it we would all be defeated. [applause]

I have never doubted that there could be no life without democracy, that there could be no democracy without opposition, and that there could be no opposition without a national commitment to the country's aims and goals. I hope that the next session will contribute even greater achievements to the construction of Egypt, for we are confronting tremendous responsibilities and huge challenges involving the core of our lives and the establishment of a structure that is firm in faith, steadfastness, and problem-solving and one that offers great strength, true science, and abundant sweat to the creation of our present and our near and distant future, for the sake of this and coming generations.

These are not the responsibilties of the People's Assembly alone, nor are they the duty of the government alone. They are a national and patriotic trust, which binds all of us. Every Egyptian man and woman who lives in Egypt and contributes to the life of Egypt, on Egypt's soil or abroad, must contribute to the discharge of this trust with all conviction and enthusiasm.

This is a national and patriotic trust. In discharging it, we must foresake partisanship, fanaticism, and parochialism. In this way, all positions on policy, science, culture, and hard work, all of the various views, ideas, and stands, will become a solid and dignified edifice before which all challenges will be repelled, shaken, trembling, and defeated — broken by one will, that of Egypt, of all Egyptians. [applause]

This should not be viewed as a call upon anyone to renounce his beliefs or principles. On the contrary, I want each of us to be able to speak his own mind, as long as he does not merely voice narrow individual interests or short-term political desires, so that Egypt will stand as tall as it always has. This is a country that has always defeated its enemies and taught a lesson to those who wish it ill. This is a country that gave mankind its first civilization. This is a country where both minarets and churches stand witness to our cherished legacy of religious tolerance. This is a free and independent country, whose people have never relinquished their struggle for freedom or abdicated their revolutionary drive for independence and sovereignty.

Dear brothers and sisters, it is a good omen that I am addressing you on 13 November, a significant day in our history and one that should remain forever in our memory. [applause]. On this day in 1918, Sa'd Zaghlul, 'Abd al-'Aziz Fahmi, and 'Ali Sha'rawi went to the representative of the foreign power, notified him of our people's demands, and informed him that the Egyptians were prepared to sacrifice their lives in order to gain their complete independence and to liberate their land and regain their self-determination. The occupation authorities tried to defy the will of our people and their right to independence and freedom. They exiled Sa'd Zaghlul and his friends, and this sparked off a total revolution. This was a popular revolution, in which all and everyone in this country took part, providing unforgettable examples of sacrifice and bravery.

With this revolution, the Egyptians made history. They proved to oppressed nations worldwide that they could defy occupation and foreign control. The Indian revolution followed, a revolution whose great leader, Gandhi, once said that if not for the Egyptian revolution India's revolution would not have taken place. Egypt's 1919 uprising did not take place in a vacuum, nor did it deviate from this country's long tradition of struggle. It was merely a continuation of our legacy of revolutions, all bloodless, which served to accelerate the pace of human civilization.

Combining scientific drive with artistic creation and spiritual elevation, the Egyptians have developed a culture that features such components as respect for God, for country, and for man's dignity; free will; and freedom of choice. In this sense, the 1919 revolt was a continuation of 'Urabi's [1879] uprising and a prelude to 'Abd al-Nasir's 1952 revolution. [applause]

The 1952 revolution ended the occupation, ousted the corrupt monarchy, and terminated foreign control. It laid down the principles of social justice in the modern sense, by abolishing the feudal system [al-'iqta'] and securing the rights of workers and farmers.

The 1952 revolution also created the largest industrial structure in the Middle East, restoring the Suez Canal to the ownership of the people, repelling the [1956] tripartite aggression, and constructing the high dam as a true witness to man's productive abilities in the 20th century.

On the other hand, the Egyptian revolution has served as a national and courageous example to the people of the developing world who were vanquished by imperialism and exhausted by exploitation. They then rose to struggle for freedom and independence. The post-23 July era became, on the African continent and elsewhere, the era of liberation from subservience and exploitation and of the supremacy of national decision-making, in the name of the people and in their interest. [applause]

Egypt again changed the face of history on 6 October 1973 [applause], when the immortal war of liberation broke out. Egypt's armed forces, whose backs were defended by a strong and cohesive domestic front, scored the greatest military victory for the Arab nation in hundreds of years. All heads on Arab soil, from the ocean to the gulf, were held high in pride as a result of the sacrifices made by the Egyptian fighter, his heroic and courageous attacks, and his ability to confront challenges and work miracles. [applause] Egypt set an example and destroyed the myth of the invincible enemy.

I will reiterate here what I told you during the inauguration of your first session, to the effect that the great battle of liberation under the leadership of Anwar al-Sadat [prolonged applause] was a revolution in every sense of the word. It was carried out by the people and their armed forces, side by side. The decision for peace was made after victory. Egypt waged the battle of peace when its flags were flying high, when its feet were placed firmly on the ground, when its front was solid and cohesive, and when its sons were raising the same slogan under which they waged war on the battlefield — the slogan "Allahu akbar." [applause]

Brothers and sisters, this is Egypt, and it is known by those both near and far, All, both foe and friend, are aware of its leading and noble role. Its civilization, construction, and science are rooted deeply n history. It is the Egypt of heritage, values, and tradition. It is the Egypt of the past, the builder of the present, and the light of the future. It is the Egypt that has chosen constitutional legitimacy and created a democratic structure as its course of life, for the sake of construction, reconstruction, and economic and social development, having sacrificed the lives of its most pious sons and 100,000 martyrs in the service of Arab causes, and having sacrificed billions of pounds from its limited revenues so that the sons of the Arab nation may feel secure and may free themselves from fear and despondency.

It is the Egypt that has suffered but that never went to its knees. It is the Egypt that tightened its belt, but never held out its hand to beg. This is also the Egypt where some criticize, accuse, curse, and gloat, declaring their intention of undermining its economy at a time when it is moving toward its greatest struggle ever to promote development, so that its people may live dignified lives, having sacrificed for their principles and creed and having assumed their national responsibility with courage, valor, and pure sweat.

Egypt, gentlemen, is currently confronting two serious battles. There is the battle to rebuild the economy in a way that realizes social justice, so that the burdens of those factions that have limited incomes are not increased. Then there is the battle to resist all of the intrigues and plots hatched against Egypt in an effort to fragment its national unity, to cause its sons to fight one another, to exhaust its forces, to spread despair and laxity among its honest working people, and to exploit its valiant economic struggle by causing confusion and undermining its stability, of which we are very proud, despite all of the responsibilities we bear and challenges we confront.

In all sincerity, with a true sense of responsibility, and in all firmness in confronting our challenges, I can say that Egypt is facing wars of a new kind. It is facing an organized propaganda war, in which false rumors are spread by some foreign papers. These papers are financed by known sources, or are under the control of an octopus that does not want Egypt, the peacemaker, to raise its head and regain its strength.

There is also the war of economic siege, which is represented in the cessation of the services of Egyptians in some foreign places, where they are treated as second-class employees with respect to wages and salaries, or in the damage done to their dignity in overt and covert ways. Those who are responsible for these actions have disregarded the fact that every Egyptian abroad has for years offered the noblest toil, the most modern knowledge, and the very best experience, building, teaching, constructing and reflecting Egypt's leading role, both while it was enjoying prosperity and while it was facing difficult economic conditions because of its sacrifices.

There is also the war expressed in the attempt to infiltrate our ranks and involving the expenditure of millions of pounds in an effort to make us fight each other, erase every splendid aspect of our struggle for construction, and spread fabricated tales of alleged corruption and nonexistent deterioration. There are also despicable and lame attempts by some sick minds to spread rumors about some imaginary subservience. Their goal, which is clear to anyone who has eyes to see, is to make the people lose their confidence in our democratic system. It is our splendid and bright democracy that disturbs the sleep of many. What would be left if democracy were to retreat but backwardness and setbacks? What would be left if our national sovereignty were to retreat but humiliation and shame?

Brothers and sisters, we have been confronting these and other wars for years. It is time that we toll the bells and resist them as people who have united into a cohesive force of 49 million, and who are capable, by any criterion, to defeat these challenges. We beg from no one; rather, we raise our hands and heads to the one and only God, the Lord of dignity and reverence, [applause] imploring him to strengthen our faith and solidity until we score final victory in the battles of development and production. We launched ourselves upon a new course 3 years ago. It is based upon studied scientific planning and comprehensive radical solutions by which we may confront the challenges of development and economic reform. We are confident that our noble people will reap the fruit of their struggle by exhibiting a little patience and by showing great will, determination and confidence in the future.

We are not moaning or groaning, we are simply registering our confident and responsible stand in the face of momentous challenges. We are still true to our legacy, the legacy of our independent country which has given birth to the likes of 'Urabi, Mustafa Kamil, Muhammad Farid, Sa'd Zaghlul, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, Anwar al-Sadat, and all the other strugglers, fighters, and martyrs who gave their lives for the sacred soil of Egypt. This is the legacy of a country that has preserved its free will and sovereignty throughout all its trials.

The brave mettle of our people glows with a sacred flame at the slightest infringement on its dignity, freedom, or sovereignty. The Egyptian tends to equate his own individual dignity with the dignity of his country which he views with an almost religious zeal.

For thousands of years, our people have led a religious and peaceful life along the banks of the Nile, working the land and mingling their own sweat with the soil. They would never accept any violation of their land or their honor. A country that does not stand up for its own dignity is sold into humiliating slavery. The day will never come when Egyptians shirk their national responsibilities. The day will never come when the Egyptian president breaks his constitutional oath and betrays the pledge he made to the people before your respected assembly, regardless of the perils or the cost. [applause]

I have made an oath to God Almighty and to the people who honored me with their trust that I will undertake my responsibilities to maintain the safety and independence of this country, promote its interests, and give up my own life before relinquishing a grain of our soil. I will honor this oath. [applause] It will remain ever intact in my heart, mind, and soil. I swear by the rising sun and the vigilant moon, Egypt will never bow down to anyone, no matter who. [applause, cheers] Egypt will never kneel down, not even before a mighty giant sitting high on Solomon's throne. [applause] No force or wealth can make Egypt surrender its sovereignty.

In the name of the Egyptian people, I am ready to take issue with anyone who claims that Egypt suffers any of the symptoms of dependency or that any of its positions are dictated by foreign pressure. I would also take issue with anyone who contends that there are any foreign military bases on Egyptian soil [applause] or argues that the aid or loans that we are receiving have in any way interfered with our free will or independent decision-making. These are all lies. [applause]

As fate would have it, for the last few months we have gone through trying times that forced us to make urgent and brave decisions without falling under pressure or doing any favors. These decisions were prompted solely by a careful assessment of our national interests and total respect for ourselves and for the values and traditions of our country.

These positions might close the road to those who are trying to shoot Egypt with poisoned arrows and feverish lies and to distort its bright image with false slogans. My primary concern is to express my deep pride, as an Egyptian, in the awareness of our noble people and to raise my head high, proud to belong to them and to devote myself to their service.

Brothers and sisters, I was not exaggerating when I told you that we bear tremendous responsibilities, which we view as a national and patriotic trust. Every Egyptian, both here and abroad, who contributes to life in Egypt should help discharge this trust. The question of increasing production was raised several years ago when the open-door policy was adopted. We all said that it would not rain silver and gold, and that the only way for us to make up for a shortage of funds, which was the result of wartime sacrifice, was good production. This production had to meet our domestic needs and provide a surplus that would allow us to become an exporting state capable of competing on world markets. This would create new income, which would be invested in new means of production, debt repayment, and the reduction of our deficit.

We also faced the problem of collapsing public services and utilities. This problem had built up over many years, disrupting and paralyzing these services and utilities. Things reached the point where people were complaining from morning to night. Water is not available in sufficient quantities and its supply is occasionally interrupted. Light suddenly gives way to pitch darkness as the electricity goes out for hours on end. The media depict the situation as though it were judgement day. Roads are unpaved. Telephones are unavailable, and if they are, they do not work. The damage to sewers turns certain roads and neighborhoods into ponds and swamps. Public hospitals lack modern equipment. All our services are deficient, and the people are exhausted by red tape and obstructionism. Free education no longer has any impact due to university expenses, which drain the family income. There is also the housing problem, inflation, the disappearance of certain goods, the collapse of buildings on their occupants, and the other shortcomings which the public complains about. I am living through this with the people, and identify with them completely. [applause]

We had to rule out a haphazard, quick-fix policy, particularly with services that had not been improved for more than 70 years. It was also impossible to carry out a comprehensive process of renovation in the short term, even if we were to allocate the entire state budget for this purpose.

Therefore, we adopted a policy based on two principles. The first said that our economic and social development would be based on scientific planning and implemented in 5-year stages. Every available resource would be exploited to find comprehensive and radical solutions for all problems, and the burdens on low-income groups would no longer be increased. The second principle calls for complete seriousness in production without any resort to glittering slogans or soothing promises. The wheel of serious scientific action began to turn at the Cabinet level when the late Dr Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din was prime minister [applause] and later when Kamal Hasan 'Ali held that post [applause]. Each of them did their national duty in honest compliance with their national responsibilities earning our gratitude and appreciation.

It is only natural that the younger generations should continue to assume the responsibility for public action. This is an enormous burden requiring additional ideas, energy, and innovation. Therefore, I have appointed Dr 'Ali Lutfi as the new prime minister. [applause] I have defined new duties for this new Cabinet. Its tasks are in line with the challenges we face. They also reflect the fact that we are passing through a stage which constitutes an important juncture and a basic turning point in the history of our economic and social construction, in strengthening our economy, and expanding the role our people play in dealing with problems and making decisions.

Over the years, and before this new Cabinet assumed its responsibilities, we have been faced with regional events and developments in the world at large which have established a firm and deep conviction in each of our consciences. I have expressed this conviction as the course of the regime's rule many times; namely, that there can be no dependence on foreign aid. Only the arms and minds of Egypt's sons can build Egypt. [applause] Self-reliance is the cornerstone and foundation for all our construction. An Egypt which relies on Egyptians is capable of overcoming all obstacles. This conviction does not originate in some void, nor is it a mere slogan.

The Egyptians who built the pyramids are the forefathers of those who dug the Suez Canal with their nails. This high dam was built with a national will that exceeded all imagination. Our people have established the largest armed force with the most modern technology, enhanced by creative innovations which the Egyptian mind has added to the latest technological developments by the superpowers. Our people today are building a diversified war industry for the first time in the Arab region's history. Egyptians are the people who have built the largest productive industrial base in the region through the establishment of a public sector and through the efforts of the private sector. We would not have been able to stand firm or to achieve the immortal victory of October had it not been for this large base.

I will never tire of recalling this conviction because remembrance benefits those who believe. Every citizen must be convinced that self-reliance is an indispensable step toward fulfilling all our goals. Time only confirms our belief in this principle and our commitment to translating it into a tangible reality. Each one of us must participate in creating this reality through his work, intellect, and knowledge. We must set an example by our conduct and behavior before asking others to be committed to this principle and to depend on it.

The circumstances through which our beloved Egypt is passing and the very region in which we are living require us to know our way very clearly. We must direct our thoughts and attention to answering two primary questions: First, what is the challenge we are facing; and second, how should we prioritize our list of national objectives?

When answering these two questions, we must be aware of a baisc fact; namely, that we must choose a new course which derives its strength and challenge from a strong and intense belief in a new and great awakening. This awakening will defeat all obstacles and challenges through sweat, firmness, awareness, a readiness to give and to sacrifice, and unity of national will.

At the opening meeting of the first session, I told you that it is the right of every Egyptian, whose country is prospering with freedom and democray, to repeat proudly and loftily: I am free; I am an Egyptian. [applause] In the face of today's challenges and planned, poisonous wars, I now tell you that every Egyptian must raise his voice in an appeal that is undeniably correct: I am capable of overcoming these challenges; I am an Egyptian. [applause]

I have definite statitstics and figures to prove that we are indeed capable. We possess resources and materials that cannot be overlooked. They are enough to enable us to achieve victory in our battle to overcome challenges. However, it seems that we are not exploiting these strengths very well. We are not incorporating them into an integrated strategy that will cure all diseases and achieve the great awakening with the flames of light and the weapons of assault. I am discribing for you this true picture of our resources in order to answer the following question: What does Egypt possess?

First, Egypt possesses huge human resources with an able labor force of 23 million men and women between 18 and 60 years of age. We have 9 million students at the various educational levels. Third [as heard], the number of those registered in vocational education has exceeded those registered in general education for the first time in our contemporary history. This is a very important and significant indicator. Fourth, a thorough scientific evaluation of the public sector experience over a quarter of a century shows that Egypt has the largest production base in the Middle East. The total investment in the public sector companies and the joint projects to which the state and economic organizations contribute has reached 98 million pounds as of June 1984. This figure does not include the value of the assets of the public sector engaged in war production and the value of the private sector's assets. Fifth, the private sector possesses important production bases which must be taken care of and preserved. It owns 96 percent of arable land, nearly 90 percent of hotel capacity, and about 80 percent of the building and construction capability. It produces 40 percent of the industrial output. It owns 84 percent of land transport capacity. It also owns about 94 percent of distribution facilities such as commercial shops, trading companies, and others, in addition to the active role it plays in the banking sector.

If we turn to financial resources, we find that total deposits, or savings funds in various types of banks as of 30 September 1985, amount to over 23 billion. Of these, about 16 billion is in the local currency and about 7 billion in foreign currency. How can all these human, production, and banking resources be transformed into a driving force for more production and construction?

Let me rephrase the big question. These are the positive aspects. What are the negative aspects and obstacles that we should all cooperate to overcome through a detailed and complete strategy, specified scheudles, and sound administration?

In this connection, I am drawing a general outline and asking the Cabinet to implement and follow it up. I call on all political, party, and unions, all scientific and cultural bodies, and every honest citizen to contribute their views and to play a role in and effect honest control over everything that goes on. Egypt's resources belong to us all.

There is no need to create an uproar, whether intentionally or through excessive self-criticism, as this would completely overlook the tremendous accomplishments involving the various utilities — roads, means of transportation, telecommunications, electric energy, the new private sector factories, the continuous construction activity, housing units, new towns, land reclamation, building up the Sinai, protection of agricultural land from takeovers, the new hospitals which have the most advanced scientific equipment, and others the results of which will appear shortly.

It is enough to recall that the grand total of investment in the first 3 years of the development plan amounted to 21 billion pounds. A large part of this investment was earmarked to provide new equipment for the factories and to renovate them. The results have been better quality products and new horizons for exports, though we all agreed that the results did not meet our expectations and realize our dreams. All that has happened indicates that we are proceeding along a sound course, and this is extremely important.

Brothers and sisters: Let me begin first with our huge human resources. How can we use these massive resources to achieve more production and better quality? From this rostrum, from this sacred rostrum, I urge every worker in Egypt in all areas to contemplate the value of a productive worker. This should translate first into efforts to attain precision and perfection, and second into a conscientious commitment because every working day lost will affect Egypt badly and would be unforgivable.

If the competent trade union dealt with absenteeism and tardiness, we frankly say that this problem would be eliminated. The remedy would stem from national conscience and come from the workers themselves. I do not mean here that the worker must only observe office hours and be at his work site on time. I mean that the worker must perform his duty seriously and with responsibility and conscience. Let me tell the worker in his factory, the peasant in his field, and the employee in his office that work is sacred; it is a sacred national task first and a contractual relationship between the individual and the group second. God wants us to attain perfection in our job. Perfection means dedication to work and diligence in achieving results; it means care and respect for the sanctity of work.

Since many production sites complain of the unavailability of specialized workers, the government and the private and public companies are hereby called upon to prepare a new comprehensive plan for short-and long-term vocational training courses. This should affect all production sites. All production requirements should be specified through scientific planning. This is the way to achieve integrated development.

This leads us to take up an issue that might be a secondary one but one that could have tremendous implications for production and quality control. This is the issue of incentives. We feel that we should take a fresh look at this issue.

This should not be merely an increase in the income from which everyone benefits. It should rather be linked with increased productivity. In other words, the workers will have a legitimate share each time production increases.

There is another issue with which we must deal. The expense of wages as one of the components in the cost of production is continuously increasing in Egypt. It is rising every year to such an extent that it has exceeded that in many advanced countries. It is obvious that this threatens our competitiveness and standing in the ferocious battle to win foreign markets for our products and commodities. The only solution to this issue lies in increasing production. This requires close cooperation between management and workers based on their love for the homeland and their appreciation of the public interest.

In addition to all of this, there is another issue to which the government must give much attention; namely, the issue of prices. I believe that one of the basic tasks of the state and people is to achieve a pricing system that will prevent an increased burden on the classes with limited income. I am fully aware of how much these clases are suffering. I also feel their pain and hear their groaning. The members of these toiling classes are honest and generous in their giving and their loyalty. Our commitment to defend their interests and to preserve their rights, therefore, must constantly be the basis of our action and the focus of our thinking.

To make things easy, we could just ask the government to check the price hikes of industrial and agricultural products. Such slogans are simple to say but difficult to fulfill. The situation will not tolerate toying with the sentiments of the masses, disdaining their native intelligence, or belittling their national awareness. We must confront this issue objectively and faithfully. The starting point for correcting the problem is to undertake simultaneous action in four areas. This will require concerted efforts by the people and the government.

The first thing is to abandantly produce the basic commodities which are essential to the toiling classes. The second thing is to rationalize cost. The third thing is to preserve an element of competion in the market, specifically in distribution. And the fourth thing is to eliminate losses in all phases of production, bottling, transportation, and distribution.

We must frankly admit to ourselves that there are unjustifiable losses. It suffices for us to know that scientific estimates indicate that the loss in agricultural produce amounts to 9 percent. The loss in perishable commodities is 11 percent. These conditions cannot be borne by the people of a developing country. Indeed, the advanced industrial states appear to be more careful and meticulous in this respect.

All this is not intended to absolve the government of its responsibility or to shift the burden from it. The government is undeniably responsible for working out an integrated system that will make it easy to deal with such a complex situation in a scientific manner. This system must protect the welfare of the consumer with limited income without weakening the motive to produce. It is here that the public sector can play an important role by providing the market with those commodies for which demand exceeds supply. The government is also required to tighten control on prices and to prevent exorbitant profit at the expense of the masses.

Social justice, which is one of our primary concerns and priorities, requires that we restrict subsidies to the classes with limited income. The government, therefore, must achieve a realistic definition of these classes and present to you several alternatives for achieving this goal within a limited time frame. Brothers and sisters, I firmly believe that we can rebuild Egypt with our available resources if each of us exerts more effort, perfects his work, gives devotedly to his homeland and nation, and realizes that failure to perform his duty will harm him directly. I also believe that Egypt's productive base can increase the value of production if it is managed well and if popular control of its performance is achieved.

I will begin with the public sector. Public projects have been hampered by old burdens, particularly the stabilization of prices despite an increased cost of production and the absorption fo surplus labor represented by graduating students. Public sector units have submitted to laws and ministerial decisions which have restricted their administrative freedom, limited the utilization of their capabilities and talents, and equated the diligent among them with the lazy.

One of the objectives of the development program was to curb the losses suffered by companies in the public sector. A continuation of such losses will inevitably result in a drop in the production standard, a limitation of the privileges enjoyed by workers, and the prevention of the sector as a whole from playing its primary role in financing plans for economic and social development.

A positive sign is that the number of companies experiencing losses has decreased by half during the last 2 years. The Cabinet must respond with action in this direction, taking into account the fact that the development of production in any given sector is a continuous process which does not stop at a certain date. The time in which we live has witnessed an amazing progress in industrial and agricultural technology. If a community misses only 1 or 2 years of progress, it will stagger behind for dozens of years and be unable to cope with this technological revolution which continues relentlessly like an eruptive volcano.

Specifically, I have asked the government to immediately take the following measures to strengthen the public sector and to develop its managerial and working system:

First, to issue no decisions that will restrict the management of projects in the public sector;

Second, to grant the administration the freedom to utilize available resources and to rationalize its incentive system;

Third, to hand over those projects accruing losses to more efficient and daring leaderships which are able to make decisions and to bear the responsibility for them. [applause]

We must also design a comprehensive program to deal with varying degrees of serious and radical reform. Such a program should be based on an accurate evaluation of all the companies in the public sector from the technical, financial, and administrative points of view. This program would pinpoint the shortcomings of every company and provide decisive means for development and rationalization. We then must design systems that will achieve a full cooperation between the company's administration and its workers, who comprise the pillars of success in any development project.

My confidence, and the confidence of the Egyptian people, in our workers is limitless. The people will always remember, and the Egyptian conscience will never forget, the sacrifices made by our workers in the immortal October war. [applause] We will always remember the production that was and still is being provided by Egypt's workers despite numerous technical obstacles. Our workers are at the forefront of those who are striving for the great awakening. The currents of sabotage have repeatedly tried to infilterate their ranks; however, the Egyptian workers' nationalism and awareness is the rock on which all such attempts and conspiracies have foundered.

I demand all this from the government, but will not go into technical details here. I repeat: There will be no tranquilizing solutions, no hiding of errors, and no fear or trembling in deciding the responsibilities of the public sector and in rationalizing its activity.

Freedom of action is balanced by the responsibility of doing one's duty. This responsibility must be seen as a reward for the diligent and punishment for the negligent. It offers no compromise or tolerance as far as the right of the nation is concerned.

I turn now to the private sector, which works within the framework of the development plan and the people's needs, respects laws, provides new working opportunities for Egypt's youth, pays taxes honestly and with integrity, and does not seek illegal gains at the expense of low-income groups. When I talk about this sector, which constitutes a major part of the production chain, I need not reiterate that it is completely safe from emergency measures. This is a validated, irreversible, an irrevocable matter. [applause] I call on the government and request the representatives of the people and all concerned bodies to give their full encouragement to this sector through a clear-cut economic policy. This policy must have distinct objectives and must guarantee this sector's fast start and expansion in those fields which will achieve the people's basic interests.

From my responsible position, I announce that the great Egyptian awakening entails a sound policy.

All the complaints lodged by the private sector against administrative obstacles and bureaucracy should be carefully studied. I know that such obstacles and bureaucracy still exist because I am a part of this word and I know what goes on. I encourage the government to hold continuous meetings with those who work in the private sector in order to investigate the workers' real problems and to exchange views on the basis of national interests. These meetings would then be followed by any necessary decisions.

In order to seriously and radically eliminate the obstacles facing the private sector, those who are in charge of issuing permits for investment projects should not belong to the ignorant bureaucracy. They should not be narrow-minded or nearsighted. [applause] They should be known for their integrity and honesty. [applause]

I am speaking here about the protection of the serious and honest Egyptian investor who works with Egyptian capital or wih joint capital. We can cite numerous examples of those who have invested their money in the productive projects of which Egypt is proud. In this regard, we accept neither partial solutions nor solutions that are affected by defamation campaigns regarding [the policy of] openness. This is Egyptian money and it belongs to Egyptians. They prefer to invest their money in their own country instead of being tempted by facilities outside the homeland.

We ask those who keep their money abroad to bring it back, for it will be safe and secure. We would like to tell those who were annoyed by unstable economic policies and contradictory decisions that we seek to guarantee their complete tranquility, not by words but by a convincing implementation which will instill confidence and security. [applause]

I am fully confident that the money which has been smuggled abroad will come back only if its owners feel a real sense of security about the economic policy, a policy which must be free from surprises and contradictory decisions. They should know by our deeds and not our words that we have firm decisions and not mere slogans.

I ask that the government and all specialists work to resolve these problems realistically and in the spirit of the great awakening, and not through committees or procedures which look bright and fascinating but are in fact the fruit of sick planning. It is high time that we got rid of this idea and its effects. [applause]

Brothers and sisters: Within the context of my remarks on the public and private sectors, I would like to touch on the problems facing Egyptians who work abroad. The number of such workers is well over 2.5 million. However, before I talk about the problems regarding the transfer of their money to Egypt, I would like to say the following to these workers:

Honorable citizens, partners on the march and partners in fate: Raise your heads high while you are abroad. Egypt is proud of your splendid work outside the sacred homeland. Let your dignity be as grand as your performance. No one is giving you any favors. You are performing your duty and utilizing your expertise honestly.

As for the problems facing you with regard to the transfer of your savings to Egypt, I have requested that the government find specific and realistic ways to protect you from black marketeers, benefit seekers, money brokers, and fancy investors. These people seek to exploit you and to harm the economy of your country.

Henceforth, every decision on the issue of the transfer of money from abroad must not only be ink on paper; it must deal with the real problem. This is what I have asked the government to do as soon as possible. This is what I expect from all the various parties and tendencies of your esteemed assembly.

At the same time, I wish to remind my sons abroad that they are, first and foremost a national battalion created by our sacred soil. They have benefited from every aspect of our social justice system. This system has provided free education and vocational training to every recruit preparing for civilian life. It has achieved land reform, distributed land among the deprived, and established public services. Your families in Egypt are being provided with basic commodities and with various services at a cost incomparable with what you are paying abroad. This is due to the fact that the state budget is is shouldering a part of this cost.

If Egypt is suffering today from a shortage of income from free currencies because of the reduction in the income from the Suez Canal, the drop in oil prices, and so on, then you are the first ones to pay us back for this favor and to lead the ranks in participating in this great awakening.

The savings of Egyptian expatriates are estimated at $2 billion annually. You know quite well that this amount can end the dollar crisis. This, in part at least, is a fabricated crisis that is not subject to international market factors. All of us know that many countries in Asia and Europe have managed to overcome their economic problems thanks to the loyalty of expatriate sons and their dedication to participation in their countries' renaissance and in liberating their will.

Brothers and sisters, allow me then to address a sincere word on behalf of the people to everyone who has lawfully gained much. The state is today providing to you, within the process of the awakening, all the prerequisites for lawful gain because you are producing, adding to the number of workers, and participating in building Egypt's industry, and because you are Egyptians first and foremost. I then say and say to you that the noble Egyptian affiliation requires that you contribute of your own free will and from a national and spiritual conscience to the solutions that will ensure the interests of the majority of Egyptians who are suffering because of limited incomes and high prices. This is a duty not enforceable by the authority of law but by a higher authority; namely, love of Egypt and the spirit of total sacrifice for Egypt's sake. [applause]

The law reduces income tax by 100 percent for each sum the citizen contributes to the government and by 7 percent for contributions to a nongovernmental concern. We see the rich in all advanced countries contributing huge sums to the building of schools, the establishment of universities, public services in hospitals, and others. This behavior is an important and required social safety valve. It reduces the big income gap. We in Egypt do not want to create class hatreds. We do not want to enable those who seek to stir up conflicts to sow sedition on on our pure soil. The government along with the state's limited resources cannot make available the dignified life we must provide for those with limited incomes. We are giving hope and confidence to our young people to embark on work and construction without hatreds or grudges.

In this regard, I want to speak sincerely. There are parties, trade unions, and many organizations in Egypt. I propose that these parties and these organizations make efforts in the direction of national and pan-Arab action all over our country. There are those with abundant money lawfully earned. Do I ask all our parties, all the parties of Egypt, to set in motion a process to help alleviate the burdens of those with limited income? [applause] Instead of fighting or saying one word here and there — start, do something for the nation. You are here for the people and not to fight among ourselves. You are here for the people's prosperity. Let us start, each one in his own field, and compete. This will be the best national action for the independence of our will. [applause, cheers]

We seek security and reassurance for every citizen, rich or poor. God commands our cohesion, soldiarity, and compassion. Egypt is in need of 30,000 schools; large and small hospitals are in need of new scientific equipment to provide free medical care; and the settlement of foreign debts subtracts from our production capabilities and large-scale services. I appeal to you in the name of the people to willingly and voluntarily contribute to everything that will build Egypt, that will establish the bonds of amity among all classes, and that will ensure the great awakening. [applause]

Our noble fathers and grandfathers set an example by resolving problems through their own efforts. Some of them even extended their initaitive in this regard outside the homeland to include fraternal Arab states which they deemed deserving of help and assistance. Today we need to derive inspiration from this impressive national spirit as we wage fierce battles to preserve Egypt's safety and the prosperity of its struggling people.

Egyptian farmers and workers have been successful pioneers in solving problems in rural Egypt through their own efforts. They have opened new production channels, raised service standards, and made up for the deficit resulting from the public treasury's inability to finance necessary projects. To achieve this, they have utilized human capabilities and available natural resources. There are villages that have embarked on new production ventures. They have created industries that did not exist before. They have developed old industries that were lagging behind and deteriorating. They have revived other industries that had disappeared. The men, women, and children in these villages have become working units. The villages in turn have again become production units and beneficial to nearby towns when once they had been mere consumers and an increasing burden on the state.

The local government departments and the Ministry of Social Insurance and Social Affairs have made praiseworthy efforts in this field. I witnessed these efforts during my visits to many governorates. I hope that they will grow and spread to all parts of Egypt, because these efforts are decisive in our dealing with many problems. They are the best way to achieve cooperation between the government departments and the citizenry.

Brothers and sisters, forgive me for speaking so long. [laughter]. However, I am trying to truly express everything that is in the hearts of these noble people. We all feel that the people are hastening the great awakening by daring untraditional ventures.

Our objective is to build a sound Egyptian economy on a firm basis that will ensure increased production, raise service standards, and distribute burdens and costs equitably.

You may remember that I particularly mentioned this subject in the letter which I addressed to the prime minister asking him to form the new government. In the letter I drew attention to the need to concentrate more on work in specific fields. In particular, we must:

1. Make bigger strides in economic development in an atmosphere of stability, and eliminate the restrictions that have impeded increased production in both the private and public sectors; each of these sectors has a legitimate and necessary role to play in cementing the economic structure.

2. Take account of the need not to increase the burden on low-income groups, and design a tight system to control the prices of basic goods and services.

3. Make greater achievements in the housing sector, particularly in low-income housing, as this problem still tops all other concerns in the minds of a large part of the working people.

I believe I should address the entire people with the frankness we have promised, so that every citizen may know where we currently stand and what we want to do. This will allow every citizen to realize that his participation in bearing the responsibility is a national and patriotic imperative. I intended to say that the Egyptian economy is not being revived [al-in'ash] as some have claimed. [sentence as heard] The building of the Egyptian economy is moving in the right direction. Egypt enjoys the world's confidence due to the soundness of this course. This fact should be spared any argument or confusion. Ambitious and difficult objectives have been achieved in the first 3 years of the economic and social development plan. You have studied and discussed them. But today, both we and the people want, or rather wish, to expedite this great awakening, as I have said. There is a gap between our income and our expenditures, between our imports and our exports, and there is the burden of our debt. Last year we were able to cut down the general deficit by 500 million pounds. But we want a great increase in the new budget. The government should set a fixed target for what it can save and stick to it. This requires brave, practical steps and accurate accounting with a view to increasing income and cutting expenditures. The government has begun to take certain short-term measures to rationalize expenditures. These include a 25 percent reduction in the expenses incurred by all our offices abroad, limiting the number of delegations sent overseas, and doing without phony manifestations that neither bring any benefit nor drive away any harm. These include the congratulatory announcements addressed to senior officials in the newspapers. Naturally, we know that these things are merely symbolic in terms of the potential savings. Nevertheless, they are an important indicator and a sign of the state's awareness of its responsibility to initiate the process of cutting expenditures. This will allow it to set an example for all the other institutions before it demands that they move in that direction. Therefore, we would like to publicly state that what has been achieved thus far is merely the beginning of what we are demanding and expecting from all the state's organizations and productive facilities. As we have said on many occasions, the primary cause of our economic deficit is the huge gap between what we produce and what we consume and between what we export and what we import. Undoubtedly, we all see examples of goods that we import despite our ability, in the spirit of the great awakening, not to do so and to manufacture them here with Egyptian capital, with the sweat of Egyptian workers and farmers, and with the innovation of Egyptian technicians, who have proven their ability to discover new methods and to develop modern technology compatible with conditions in Egypt.

Egyptian industry in both the public and private sectors imports roughly $1.2 billion worth of raw materials and inputs each year, while our industrial exports are valued at only about $600 million.

On the other hand, the raw materials and inputs we import represent no more than one third of our exports. The second third is formed by equipment and spare parts and the balance by finished consumer goods. Should we continue this way? Can we not make the necessary changes to the investment plan in order to produce most of what we consume as several states on the Asian Continent have done recently?

I do not believe that this is difficult. How can we make this leap, which I know to be a great and complex one, in a reasonable amount of time? The value of our imports has reached 9 billion dollars while the value of our exports, including oil, does not exceed 4 billion. How can we close this gap?

Once again, I admit that this cannot be done overnight. It, too, requires massive effort, a courageous and integrated drive, and sacrifices by every son of Egypt. But I am confident of everyone's willingness to give and to endure hardship as long as the road before us is clear and as long as the people realize that we will bear the burdens and make the sacrifices together.

At a time when we are calling on the government to draw up a comprehensive program and a definite timetable to overcome this problem, which has become chronic and has caused imbalances in the Egyptian economy, I urge all our people to help solve it through our own efforts and with popular initiatives.

There are facts which force us to stop and give them the thought and attention they deserve. Our country's construction sector must expand constantly in line with our goals of providing homes for our people and of setting up new factories in a reasonable amount of time that will neither delay the production cycle nor hamper our projects. However, available statistics show that 80 percent of our building materials are imported. This includes cement, iron, wood, and glass. This is unacceptable and should be changed by a definite date, to which the government will pledge itself before the people's representatives [applause], particularly after we have begun our campaign for self-sufficiency in cement production.

This might be the right time to raise an issue whose effect on this problem is no secret, namely, the question of the architectural specifications which we are still following in construction.

Among the facts which the experts and specialists reiterate is the age of the specifications that our engineers and construction companies follow. They are not in line with the great scientific and technological progress made in the field of construction in the last 20 years. Engineers are saying this too; I am not making it up. Egyptian engineers and those from abroad have made this point. The modernization of these specifications will definitely bring us tangible savings in the cement and iron used in construction. It will also have other advantages, including the guaranteed safety of buildings, their easier maintenance, and more sophisticated facilities.

There is another sector which must be a high priority in our action in the coming years, namely, the improvement of tourism in Egypt. Although we have one sixth of the world's oldest archeological sites and despite the climatic and environmental advantages our country enjoys, our share of world tourism scarcely exceeds one percent. The number of tourists coming here is no more than 1.5 million a year, while we see a country like Spain, with 39 million people, attracting 40 million tourists annually. Some 30 million tourists enter Italy. Naturally, we realize that these massive figures are partly due to the geographical proximity of tourist centers and to the low cost of staying in economy hotels. But there is much room for action to change this situation in the future. This is a national task in which all official and popular establishments should take part. This action should be supported by making the people aware of tourism's importance as a fundamental source of foreign exchange and as a way to rectify the imbalance in our national economy. We cannot blame any ministry for our shortcomings in the field of tourism. Tourism is our common responsibility. The government, our organizations, and our people are responsible for dealing with tourists and attracting them to our country. I do not want to speak at length on this issue.

Brothers and sisters, while my comments to you on many issues regarding our consumption and our administrative and organizational shortcomings may drag on, I realize that the Cabinet has made great strides toward remedying these problems. The results will be submitted to you in succession. What is more important is that the people feel this in their daily lives. At this point, it is enough to refer to basic issues. Do not get bored. I still have a great deal to talk about. [laughter]

We have the energy problem. I must specify the time when our energy resources will be depleted and when they must be replaced. It is inevitable that factories should be given priority in the supply of power. We have actually begun manufacturing solar energy equipment [applause]. But we must promote its production and make its use more common, particularly in areas which contain new construction sites. I do not know why you are afraid to use solar energy. We have asked the government to increase its production and reduce its price until you start using this kind of energy. It will then be priced at cost. I still do not understand what you are afraid of. The government will decrease prices again only when there is a high level of demand. The more demand increases, the lower prices become. We will save electricity.

We consumed 18 billion megawatts of power in 1981. Now it is 40 billion megawatts and still increasing. The number of electric heaters and other electrical appliances is rising. The more energy we produce, the more we consume. Therefore, it is essential to increase the production of solar energy and make its use more common, particularly in areas where construction is going on.

We are responsible for controlling our dreadful increase in population. There were 21 million of us at the time of the 1952 revolution. There are now 49 million. This means that our population increases at the rate of a million every 9 months. It would be all right if our rate of development went up as well. We would be ready. Let them increase by a hundred million. But we cannot cope. A child every second, God save them, despite the ambitious programs drawn up for family planning. There is an obvious disparity between the amount of effort made and the returns represented in our figures, which are neither mistaken nor biased. This forces us to consider drafting a new program, which would get right to the root of the problem without hesitating over certain hypotheses or sensitivities.

We must provide nontraditional solutions for the housing problem. We have actually set records for the construction of low-income housing by making the most of our available resources. But the decisive and comprehensive solutions require original methods that depend on investing and encouraging all our country's resources.

The state provides what it can. The government must play a part in providing the land with utilities. This will make it a fruitful encouragement for the private sector to perform its function, and the house will be within the financial limits of those who need it. Not with utilities like such summer resorts as Al-Firdaws, but utilities for homes where people want to live forever. Anyway, it ought to be clear to us that we should build as many homes under the 5-year plan as we did in the 20 years before the housing program. Nevertheless, I say this will not be enough.

We must reconsider the working system in the housing cooperative societies. We must do away with the passive aspects that restrain them and squander the rights of their shareholders. Certain governorates have been successful in solving the housing crisis through popular participation along with government efforts. Why can't their experience be generalized and applied to other governorates?

It goes without saying that solutions to our housing, medical, education, and communications problems require conscious popular initiatives that will make use of our potential and open new doors. This Egypt is for us all. The great awakening will come only through the full participation of all its sons.

Free these capabilities. Let the rallying cry of Egypt — all Egyptians — on our sacred soil be: Our present and the future of our children and grandchildren.

There is another subject which certain careless people and those with grudges to bear are using to defame Egypt and cast doubts on the soundness of our economy. But this issue is undoubtedly on the mind of every Egyptian who is eager to maintain his country's freedom and strength vis-a-vis the outside world. It is the question of debts.

We all know that debts have become an international phenomenon — and not an Egyptian one — in the last 10 years due to economic factors. This is not the time to discuss and explain these factors. These debts are also the result of an existing defect in the international economic system. Since it is a general phenomenon which afflicts most countries in the Third World, it was the common denominator in the speeches which the heads of these states delivered at the UN General Assembly session held to mark the 40th anniversary of that international organization.

In my address I called for a just solution to this problem that would maintain the balance between the interests of creditor states and financial institutions on one hand and the poor developing countries that have been forced by local and international economic conditions to resort to borrowing in order to finance their primary development projects and obtain the necessary food to prevent starvation in much of the Third World. I will give you a small example from my visit to one of the developing countries. Before the rise in prices, a friendly African state used to import oil at a cost of approximately 10 percent of its foreign currency revenues. After the increase, that state had to pay out 60 percent of its foreign exchange earnings to meet its needs for imported oil, which are barely sufficient. This caused many problems for that country, and its head of state complained to me, saying: Imagine, I used to spend 10 percent of our foreign exchange earnings. Now I am importing less and spending 60 percent for oil alone. How can we survive?

In my address I called for a just solution to this problem that would maintain the balance between the interests of creditor states and financial institutions on one hand, and the interests of the poor developing countries that have been forced by local and international economic conditions to resort to borrowing in order to finance their development projects and obtain the necessary food to prevent the spread of hunger in much of the Third World. There are many states in the Third World that faced widespread starvation as a result of higher oil prices, which also led to increased prices for all world commodities. I would like to lay before you some important points as you discuss this issue:

1. We do not want to hide behind the international nature of this phenomenon. We must assume our responsibility in dealing with the aspects that concern us, regardless of the new burdens or sacrifices this may entail.

2. As long as our economic course is sound, it will be possible to deal with this problem in a concrete and comprehensive way that will affect the present and the future.

3. We must, at the same time, take firm and strong measures. Our noble people will understand and accept these steps with goodwill, for they refuse to have their beloved country live under the burden of debt and its repercussions and effects on our freedom of national choice.

No one will be jolted; we will not let anyone die. We will consider and the government will consider a number of measures that will not affect those with low incomes.

In tackling this problem, every citizen must contribute what he can without overburdening himself. I have confidence in our people's awareness and zeal for everything affecting their country's dignity and safety. The government has taken several measures to check any further aggravation of the problem and to start dealing with it decisively. Thus, popular efforts must be combined with action the government will take. These measures include the following:

1. Conducting a comprehensive and accurate survey of our debts and determining which have been used and which have not.

2. No new loans or facilities except for productive projects that will produce surpluses which will enable us to repay the loan or for basic and indispensible public services, such as water and sewage projects. [applause]

3. No loans for projects that can be carried out with local funds.

4. Limiting the use of consultants to extremely necessary cases on which we do not have sufficient expertise.

5. Each party that contracts a loan or facility must pledge to share in the repayment of both its principal and interest from its own production.

Brothers and sisters, it remains for me to say that the objective of all that I have expounded to you is to ease the burdens on the low-income groups, which include all categories of employees. Meanwhile, I cannot ignore something that I consider essential and that runs parallel with all these goals, namely, the need to promote all aspects of culture in Egypt. [applause] All barriers obstructing the pre-eminence of the Egyptian book and its widespread circulation must be removed.

We must encourage a great awakening in the various branches of art and literature. The Egyptian artist's vocation must contribute to the overall effort to confront challenges. Theaters and movie houses must raise their standards and show works of art. [applause] The voices of artists and the expression of their talents in singing and music must be encouraged and allowed to become known. Egyptian creative artists can travel the world to display their artistic achievements with pride and dignity, because they express fine values and noble meanings which cannot be undermined by the mistakes and excesses of a minority. [applause]

Men of letters and other artists are in the vanguard of the battle to achieve a great awakening. We must give them every assistance, and protect them from obstacles and complexities of which I am only too well aware. In return, they must raise the products of their talent to a standard that befits Egypt. It is not enough to express praise of Egypt in words alone. It must be done by refining Egyptian art to the highest levels. Egyptian writers and artists are capable of doing all this.

I greet all efforts being made to raise the standards of political and ideological debate and argument to a level notable for its objectivity and seriousness. Thus, I welcome the statement issued by the Higher Press Council on this subject.

If I may permit myself to address certain national Egyptian writers who have influence and who enjoy freedom of expression. From my position of national responsibility, I say to these writers: With all due respect to the importance of the freedom of expression, your criticisms of Egypt must be written on pages published and printed in Egypt as a contribution to the great awakening and in order to rebuild Egypt. [applause]

Every Egyptian must take his cue from those of his compatriots who have discarded all self-interest, who are setting the best examples of sacrifice, and who are defending the supreme interests of the homeland. Our sons and brothers in the brave armed forces [applause] are the advance guard of national action in its highest degree. They are the shield and the sword of the nation and the defenders of it achievements, sanctities, and dignity.

In your name and in the name of every Egyptian I address sincere greetings to the sons of the Egyptian armed forces in their barracks and trenches [applause] in every part of Egypt. They are the noblest sons of the most sacred homeland.

I also address warm greetings and profound thanks to the Egyptian policemen who are ready to sacrifice their lives in defence of the homeland's security and stability. Security and stability are essential for economic and social progress and for a sound democratic life.

We should not forget for a moment that policemen are the unknown soldiers in any progress achieved by society. They work hard so that this society may be secure. They suffer in silence and self-denial in order to protect it from evil and wickedness.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, it remains for me to talk to you about the Arab situation and foreign affairs. Is it possible to say anything new about the painful dismemberment suffered by the Arab world? Is it possible for me to add anything to the insistent appeals which have gone out from Egypt in all sincerity, or to the continuous, selfless efforts, now in their fifth year, which we have made to reunite the Arabs and their stands, to clarify the vagueness of a position of silence and discover the intentions behind it, and to put an end to the exchange of recriminations and outbiddings which take no account of the real situation? Is it possible that I have to reiterate that the general Arab situation has, with this dismemberment, estrangement, and infighting, deteriorated to such an extent that we are faced with the threat of very serious repercussions and consequences? Is it possible that we must again warn that the Arab position must primarily be a purely Arab position that expresses the conscience and interests of the millions of our glorious nation? This can only happen when minimum consensus and agreement on important strategic issues have been reached, taking into account the interests of each Arab state while safeguarding those which are common to all. There are many common interests, both in the political sphere and in connection with economic and social development.

I do not want, on this occasion, to repeat what I have noted regarding the strange impotency of the Arab states in following the example of other regional groups in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have been able to achieve a great degree of integration and joint action for the good of their peoples. This is so despite the fact that the factors encouraging unity among the Arab states are greater than the elements for agreement at the disposal of those states in the continents that I have mentioned. The problems facing these countries do not compare with the difficult challenges confronting our nation and threatening its national security. It has become an issue of existence and destiny. What are we waiting for? Are some of us still waiting for more alarm bells?

We can only combine hope with pain, optimism with regret. Impotence continues to prevent us from realizing the nature of the challenges facing the Arab nation at this decisive juncture in our history. Some are still preoccupied by insignificant matters, determined to destroy the unity of the Arab position and to threaten the security of their brothers and partners instead of directing their resources to benefiting their peoples, averting danger from them, and ensuring them against future perils.

Is it not time for these people, who have been taken up with internecine fighting, blinded by boasting, intoxicated by vanity, and deceived by the false display of the influence of money and the people's outcries, to wake up? Nevertheless, Egypt continues to believe in the unity of purpose and fate among all Arab states, confident of the awareness of the people in all parts of the Arab homeland, believing that only what is right will eventually triumph. Slogans and maneuvers will end and will definitely be disregarded and forgotten in the records of our national history. Our position remains firm regarding the repeated talk by Arab brothers of Egypt's position and its pioneering role and about what is called the return [of Egypt to the Arab fold]; we reject expressions and descriptions that are inconsistent with reality, do not reflect the facts, and are not in harmony with Egypt's pioneering position and its historic responsibility. However, we have said, and continue to say with every confidence — in all the enormous efforts and endeavors we are making to influence and shape international decisions, and with complete respect for others — we have said and continue to say that if the Arabs are strong because of Egypt, Egypt is strong because of the Arabs. This does not mean that we accept modifications in positions or the wasting of time in order to arrive at a unified Arab position. Our confidence in our ability is unlimited. We also do not downplay our respect for others. Every form of behavior has its framework and limits. If it exceeds them, the situation will demand a review of our calculations and an assessment of the positions. We will not hesitate to do this at all. Nor will we submit to tactics that are completly unjustified except by incompetence or bad intentions.

The danger to which the Arab nation is being subjected can no longer be tolerated. My words are clear and require no interpretation, nor do they discredit anyone. We do not and we will not support a policy of axes. We do not and we will not adopt a multifaced stand. Though some may believe that there is still room for maneuvering, we are not among those who deal with anything but facts, which are expressed in both declared and undeclared stands.

We have undertaken intensive exchanges with various parties in the last few weeks, in an effort to strengthen our bridges of friendship and cooperation with them and to promote the peace process. The results of these exchanges were largely positive. I hope that they will bear successive fruit in the interests of the issue of peace in the next few months.

I would like to refer particularly to the discussions that were held with brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Military Council, following the meetings that were held with Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. These meetings confirmed an undeniable fact, which is that the relations between the sons of the Nile Valley in the north and south are eternal and are not affected by falsehood, intrigue, and sedition; what God joins together, no man can separate — this is unquestionable. [applause] Furthermore, it will not be affected by the passage of time. The position of each of our twin countries prompts it to side with the other in times of both joy and hardship, and to support the other always. The two should not take profits and losses, responsibilities and costs into consideration. They should be motivated by the flow of feelings, identity of interests, and faith in our common goals and fate.

Cairo, as you are aware, was recently the center of intensified Arab communications. I received envoys from President Saddam Husayn, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, President Chadli Bendjedid, President Habib Bourguiba, and His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. A PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat also came to Cairo. [applause] Its members included the PNC chairman and several leading members of the PLO's Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee.

We held comprehensive talks during these visits. We reviewed all aspects of the Arab situation in light of recent developments. Our comments in these talks were, as always, completely frank, expressing Egypt's national will without ambiguity or twisting, and offering sincere advice, for the sake of God and the Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian question and the establishment of a just and durable peace.

Prior to these meetings, I held detailed discussions with His Majesty King Husayn in Amman. I can sum up the situation as we see it in light of these exchanges as follows:

1. There is a sincere Arab inclination to establish a comprehensive and just peace, one that would deal with the roots of the problem and put an end to war, destruction, and ruin. A just settlement, in Arab terms, must be based upon the liberation of the occupied territory; on respect for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, foremost of which is their right to determine their own fate and establish their state on their own soil, in return for recognizing Israel's right to continued existence; and on the establishment of the basis of a creative coexistence between Israel and all neighboring Arab parties.

3. [number as heard] The solid foundation on which the Arab move is based is the unified Jordanian-Palestinian stand, which is supported and backed by the Arab states directly concerned, led by Egypt. One of the basic conditions for the success of any Arab effort is ongoing solidarity between Jordan and the PLO.

4. There is no way to exclude the PLO from the settlement efforts or of dissipating its right to represent the Palestinian people. Egypt has resisted the feverish campaigns that some quarters have mounted against the PLO. This stand taken by Egypt was based upon principled and practical considerations, connected with the impossibility of holding negotiations without the PLO's active and direct participation and with the faith that the PLO, under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, is fully qualified to carry out its role and to shoulder its responsibility to the successive generations of the sons of the Palestinian people.

5. The PLO does not encourage or advocate terrorism. It announced this very clearly in the Cairo Declaration, which we consider to be a historic document. All parties must give it the attention and the welcome it merits. Moreover, it puts the PLO's leadership to a delicate test for the first time since the appearance of the Palestinian resistance movement.

6. The appropriate framework for a settlement is an international conference attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO.

7. Time is working against the issue of peace. We must press ahead quickly with preparations for the international conference and not waste time pursuing the mirage of imaginary alternatives that have no chance of materializing and can only lead to further complications and obstacles.

Thse points will serve as an outline for our continued consultations with Jordan, the PLO, and those Arab countries with a genuine concern for the future of the Palestinian people and the region. We will also be in touch with other parties and will urge them to give a more favorable response to efforts for peace. We will do so in a bid to narrow existing differences.

I have sent two messages to this effect to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. We hope they will devote some of their time to the question of Middle East peace and security, and will take the necessary measures to remove the obstacles to the holding of an international conference. We also wish them success in their talks on nuclear arms reduction and on the elimination of the threat of a destructive nuclear war.

I am also in contact with our European friends, including President Francois Mitterrand, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi [applause], and the Luxembourg prime minister, who is also the current EC chairman. We are hoping for a renewed form of European participation in the peace process. This may happen at the upcoming EC summit slated for 16 December 1985.

Meanwhile, the international community should not shirk its responsibility to end the Iraq-Iran war. We view this conflict as a continuous and incalculable threat to the region's security and stability. Although Iran has answered every peace initiative with a rejection or impossible conditions that no one could expect to have satisfied, we should not give up hope, as there is too much at stake. This is why we favor the initiative made by Australia, the current chairman of the UN Security Council. The Australian initiative calls on the UN Security Council to enter into separate negotiations with each warring state as a prelude to peace talks between them.

Having said this about conditions in the Arab world, I would now like to turn to African issues. The Egyptian people should be proud of the positions taken by African brothers. They have consistently shown that they have much to teach others as far as patriotism, solidarity, and teamwork are concerned. For all the diversity of their creeds and customs, they have been the best of comrades all along. They know when to differ and when to agree. They know when solidarity is needed and when pluralism is acceptable. We send our greetings to them all. [applause]

We see African issues in every part of this continent as our own. We promise to support and sacrifice for these causes. We will never say we are truly free until fascist racism is banished from the southern part of the continent and until apartheid, its massacre of our fighting brothers, and its abuse of human rights are things of the past. Why is the double standard becoming so acceptable? Why does the world seems to tolerate the large-scale massacre of an entire people while becoming so indignant over the predicament of a single person in another part of the world?

As for Islamic issues, our country is at the forefront of those calling for solidarity, reduced tension, and increased cooperation among Muslim states. Egypt is also making a considerable contribution to Islamic thought.

We held a seminar on the life and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad a few days ago. Some 85 Islamic countries took part. The minarets of holy Al-Azhar became lofty banners reaching to the sky with the enrichment of thought, the enlightenment of mind, and the elevation of right that took place under the domes of Al-Azhar.

On the other hand, Egypt is giving top priority to its role in the Nonaligned Movement. It is making great efforts to increase the movement's international effectiveness, as we believe that this organization is better suited than others to reduce international tension, reach a just formula for organizing relations between North and South, and enable the developing countries to make up for what they missed during the years of colonialism and foreign domination.

Then there are the general principles that govern our relations with other peoples and nations. These guidelines are based on the call for friendship and dialogue, the consolidation of international cooperation in all fields, the reduction of tension, and action to consolidate worldwide peace and fraternity. We judge things logically and wisely. We move in accordance with detailed calculations, with a full awareness of our responsibilities, and with an understanding of the flow of history. Thus, people in both the East and West respect Egypt's word and take it seriously, even if they disagree with or diverge from it. We believe that relations among states are like relations among individuals or groups. They should be based on common interests, mutual respect, the rule of law and principles of legitimacy, codes of social justice, and equality of rights and duties, as God created all men equal, with no distinction between strong and weak, rich and poor, or young and old. God's mission to us is to cooperate and care for one another for the common good. There must be no isolation or seclusion, no monopolization or arrogation of interests, and no exploitation or domination.

We are not trying to deepen any dispute or entrench any hatred, for we act on the basis of objective considerations whether we agree or disagree. These considerations are far removed from chance and emotion. Thus, we are ready to begin a new chapter whenever the other party realizes its error, sees its limits, acknowledges the positions of others, respects their feelings, and does its duty toward them, as friendship is not a unilateral thing. It lives only through mutual activity and with constant and persistent effort. Common interests, similarity of views, and unity of goals are not prerequisites for friendship among states, as there are many situations that require a variety of views and a plurality of interests. What is needed is a common denominator on which the parties can agree. It must be within the range where their interests converge and where their goals do not conflict. What is important is that each party try to expand the circle of cooperation and agreement, and to reduce the size of their differences and adisputes whenever possible. In other words, friendship among countries is a relative notion and not an absolute one. It is pragmatic and not utopian. It must be constantly tested and cared for. It requires wise action kept far from the concepts of domination and control. Pressure and attempts to impose influence must be avoided, as free people are not inspired from abroad and do not act in the interests of others. They must face their responsibilities through independent decisions and with their unique vision, which arises from the depth of their consciences, values, traditions, and evaluation of their situation. They are the best judges of this, and, as such, the best suited to draw up the appropriate policy.

It is natural then that the degrees and depths of friendship should vary in accordance with differences in background and preconditions that led to it. With this clear and enlightened policy, Egypt is applying the concepts of friendship and cooperation to all countries and peoples, foremost of which are the Mediterranean states. Their interests and their desire to establish security and stability and to facilitate trade and cultural exchanges dovetail with our own interests and policies. We have a special view of those friendly European countries that are participating with us in development programs, the promotion of industry and agriculture, and the advancement of science. We are also proud of their support for the Arab position, which calls for peace and coexistence and is working for conciliation [musalahah] and for the elimination of the roots of war, violence, and tension.

We have all sensed the EC states' awareness of the circumstances under which we are waging the simultaneous battles for peace and development. We have sensed their understanding of the reality of prevailing conditions and the nature of current events in the Middle East. This was reflected in the resolution issued by the European Parliament in Strasbourg, which noted Egypt's role in ending last month's hijacking of an Italian ship and which condemned the interception of an Egyptian civilian airliner. [applause]

On this occasion, I would like to extend greetings to all European peoples. Their position showed an appreciation of the efforts exerted by Egypt to save hundreds of the ship's passengers and crew. It showed an understanding of the dangers which could have materialized had it not been for decisive Egyptian intervention.

Permit me to extend a special greeting on your behalf to the friendly Italian people [applause] and to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. [applause] He displayed great wisdom and good judgment during those difficult hours. His actions exemplified the dignity of his country and its citizens, fulfilled his nation's responsibility toward the international community, and proved its adherence to the rule of law.

If I were to address a word to the friendly American people on this occasion, I would say that we are eager for their friendship. We have no dispute or differences with them. We expect from them an increased understanding of our issues and struggle, an understanding of existing conditions in various parts of the world, and an awareness of the need to respond to the hopes and legitimate aspirations of people.

The initial steps taken to remove the effects of the recent regrettable incident were represented by the letters which I received from the U.S. President and by his dispatch of the deputy secretary of state to Cairo on a mission of frankness and friendship to express regret for these developments. We expect other steps to be taken in the same direction, steps that will restore matters to normal and lead to a better future in which we will benefit from the experiences and accomplishments of the past.

Dear brothers and sisters, when I say that the time has come for a great awakening, I am not uttering a slogan for political consumption. We have suffered greatly from slogans which give rise to hopes and which stir enthusiasm among the masses but from which the people soon turn away. Those segments of our populace which are suffering want a tangible reality. Words unaccompanied by deeds resemble a dialogue among the deaf. Unfulfilled promises are a slight to the dignity of millions. The eloquence of words alone does not build; implemenation and accomplishment speak louder and more convincingly than words.

The great awakening calls for more sweat to achieve a happy home and a better life. It means that to reach our goal we must stop walking slowly and surge forward, for the road is long. The call for this awakening is a serious invitation to make everyone aware of the devious infiltrations which seek to make a healthy body commit suicide. It is a call to every Egyptian, male and female, to strengthen and invigorate the body through their bold efforts and to enhance the spirit's faith in Egypt through their truthfulness and loyalty.

For this reason, I have called for the opening of all doors, for the release of all energies, and for the provision of an atmosphere best suited to creative initiatives for the sake of construction. I have made this call in light of a commitment to a clear collective policy, to achievement, and to effective collective control.

In what I have presented to you today, I envisage a nontraditional working program. With this program I have tried to convince you of the enormous and urgent responsibilities which the great awakening requires from each of us. In 1919, 1952, and 1973 we changed the pattern of life in our struggle for independence, freedom, sovereignty, and justice. We are now capable of changing the pattern of life to build a dignified existence. We can achieve an honorable life only through our own efforts to produce, manufacture, and build for Egypt, efforts undertaken with confidence and bold enterprise, with faith in a common existence and destiny, with sweat, with the pulse of national identity, and with a community spirit. The great awakening shines, cries, and calls relentlessly. We are each our own judge and control. Each of us is our own guard, both day and night. We are the ones who are burning in the fire, and we are the only ones who can extinguish it. We alone and nobody else; we the Egyptians. May God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

AL-AHRAM Reports on Dialogue With PLO Leaders

PM141311 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 9 Nov 85 pp 1,3,7

["Dialogue" with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, attended by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and 'Arafat's political adviser Nabil Sha'ath conducted by *AL-AHRAM* Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' and Senior Editors 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sharqawi, Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad, Ihsan Bakr, and Lutfi al-Khuli in Cairo on 8 November]

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated that Egypt's role is fundamental, and we all need it more than ever before so that a state of Arab solidarity will emerge and achieve two things for the Arab nation: The establishment of new ground from which it will be possible to face the challenges and to confront the new "Yalta" which is represented in the expected meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers in Geneva this month.

The Palestinian leader called on the entire Arab nation for a true soul-searching with a view to evaluating the situation and the fateful and cultural challenges it is facing. He stressed in this regard that the Palestinian people are in dire need of Egypt's stand in order to confront the U.S.-Israeli attempts against Palestinian rights.

AL-AHRAM began the dialogue with Yasir 'Arafat with a question by Ibrahim Nafi' asking for an evaluation of the outcome of the official talks among President Husni Mubarak and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Palestinian delegation.

'Arafat said: The most important result of our talks was the declaration, which we called the "Cairo Declaration," in which the PLO reaffirms its stand of condemning terror, because we are a people who suffer from Zionist terror inside and outside the occupied territories. I delivered this declaration, which is of major importance, before President Husni Mubarak, whom we asked to be present after the luncheon (Thursday noon) at the Presidential Palace.

The declaration is naturally of important significance. We have declared in it the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions, which provide for the legitimacy of resisting Israeli occupation with all means. But at the same time we reject any terrorist action outside the occupied territories aimed against civilian individuals, regardless of their color, race, or creed.

As I have already said, the importance of the declaration lies in the fact that it was issued after the second session of talks with President Mubarak and after the fourth session of talks with the Egyptian delegation. In the meantime, you should know that there is a "joint Palestinian-Egyptian committee" for pursuing diplomatic action and helping the PLO in political action at all the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

These are the two important declared results of the delegation's meeting. By saying declared I mean that there are many things that are not declared. The declaration, of course, contains a confirmation of the Fes summit resolutions, the Casablanca summit resolutions, the PNC resolutions, and the resolutions of the international conference on the Palestinian problem, held in Geneva in 1983 and attended by 135 states and 105 nongovernmental organizations.

Lutfi al-Khuli: Allow me, Abu 'Ammar, to ask: Your visit has been described as the first official visit to Egypt. What does this definition mean and what are its implications?

Second, this visit comes following a series of violent incidents in which various parties were involved. Is it possible to say that a new stage is beginning with this visit and, if so, what exactly is the nature of this new stage?

Third, how do you visualize Palestinian-Egyptian cooperation, and what role can it now play in the Arab and international arenas in the light of the talks you have had with the Egyptian leadership?

Abu 'Ammar: By God, that question needs 3 hours to answer. This, of course, was the first official visit. As you know, no talks were held during the previous visit. In the previous visit I was en route to Yemen after leaving Tripoli. I found it my duty to come and thank brother Husni Mubarak for the important decision he had taken, despite the risks involved. He took this decision despite the Israeli threat to strike at the Palestinian forces on the high seas. He decided to protect those forces together with the French naval units which took part in this task. I had to thank the brother president on this matter.

Second [as published], it was not only for this reason but also in order to confirm the kind of Palestinian-Egyptian relations which always and at all times become manifest during crises — and not just on newspaper front pages or, as the president put it, at entertainment gatherings.

To say that this is the first official visit is true. It has involved a Palestinian delegation whose visit was agreed and for which a date was fixed. We held intensive political talks with President Mubarak and the brother Egyptian officials which altogether lasted about 20 hours. This will give you an idea of the depth of the talks that were held during the visit and the impact of the outcome of this visit on the situation at the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. The visit came at one of the historic junctures through which not only the Palestinian revolution but also the Arab nation is passing.

There was the air raid on Tunis and the strike at the PLO; this was not an Israeli raid but a U.S.-Israeli raid. Israel has, at least, admitted that the decision was American. Israeli radio on 4 October admitted that Israel informed the United States of its intention to strike at the PLO headquarters in Tunis. I have evidence to prove that there was American participation, exactly as has happened in the case of the Egyptian plane. While President Reagan accepted that Yasir 'Arafat could take over the four Palestinian hijackers, in a statement he made personally and not through Larry Speakes, Shultz, or Weinberger, Reagan himself said: "Yes, I accept that 'Arafat should take over the hijackers." This was conveyed to Egypt, and on that basis the Egyptian plane took off. But the U.S. President went back on this statement as if he had been laying a trap. What happened later was directed not only against Egypt but against the whole Arab nation.

This is happening in these circumstances which our Arab nation is experiencing vis-a-vis "U.S. arrogance," which is not an Israeli arrogance but a U.S.-Israeli arrogance against the Arab nation. What is happening in the Arab area is the logical result of the state of disruption the Arab nation is experiencing.

Ahmad Nafi': A declaration was issued after the Cairo talks but nothing was issued after the Amman talks. Does that mean that the Amman talks have not been completed yet?

'Arafat: No declration has been issued yet. This declaration which we call the "Cairo Declaration" is a Palestinian declaration. The brother president was kind enough to agree to our request that he be present with us when the declaration was made. There were three of us Palestinians present: the brother speaker of the PNC, brother Abu Iiyad, and myself. As regards Amman, statements were issued by each side indicating that the talks were positive and constructive and held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

Ihsan Bakr: Let us go back to the question of Egyptian-Palestinian relations, which, everyone agrees, are strategic and special and which are now good — first class — after the sinister campaign launched to cast doubt on the strength of these relations. Can we say that, if there were any clouds in Egyptian-Palestinian skies, they have now disappeared after this visit?

'Arafat: There were no clouds. You know that we have taken a stand in the Arab region. That was spelled out during the PNC session held in Algiers. The biggest delegation attending that session was the Egyptian delegation. It was even bigger than the Algerian delegation. We spoke then of establishing relations with Egypt and of getting closer to it, to the same degree as it drew away from the Camp David policy.

Ihsan Bakr: It is now clear that UN Security Council Resolution 242 is the main obstacle, or one of the obstacles, standing in the way of an international conference. Can we say that the PLO could recognize Resolution 242 before an international conference is held?

Abu Iyad: The question is whether there is an intention to bypass the PLO. If that is the case, then there can be no real, just, and comprehensive peace. We should consider the reasons. Resolution 242 is rejected because it does not recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Once it accepts that right and once an invitation to the conference is guaranteed, then Resolution 242 becomes like all other UN resolutions. The resolution itself is not the problem or the obstacle. What matters is our national rights. Perhaps you remember that the resolution speaks of withdrawal from Arab territories. So Resolution 242 covers the West Bank and Gaza. The West Bank is considered Jordanian territory, and Gaza was in a way attached to Egyptian administration. In other words, there is nothing in the resolution about the Palestinian problem or the Palestinian cause. If there was an international declaration by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Security Council members recognizing our national rights, we would not object to Resolution 242. [Iyad ends]

At the end of the dialogue 'Arafat's political adviser Dr Nabil Sha'ah made the following remarks: This visit is bound to lay down a certain mode of Egyptian-Palestinian relations. There have been pressure on Egypt and Palestine to keep them apart. They were pressures against us because Egypt and Palestine are vital for changing the balance of powers in the Arab region, and with them together the future would be quite different from what it would be like to have them apart.

He added: So the visit has established old new things — old in that they were there before but were suspended for various reasons. One of the most important things it has established is a mechanism of direct, vitalized, and continuous relations which shuns contact from a distance and which provides for contacts within the one family before any problems can occur. The simplest example of the problems which can occur in the absence of complete and continuous contacts is what has happened over the past 3 weeks.

Mubarak, King Husayn Confer Via Telephone

NC141655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1654 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — A telephone conversation was held this evening between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn. The two leaders exchanged views on Middle East developments.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Kohl Message for Mubarak

NC141524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in reply to the president's message on recent Middle East developments.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received this message when he received FRG Ambassador in Cairo Kurt Mueller today. 'Abd al-Majid and the FRG ambassador discussed developments in the Middle East in light of recent efforts and the Cairo Declaration.

'Responsible' Source on Al-Baz YAR Visit

NC141632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry said today that the current visit to Sanaa by Dr Usamah al-Baz, the Foreign Ministry's first under secretary and director of President Husni Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs, is being undertaken in response to an official invitation from the YAR and within the framework of the existing ties between Egypt and the Arab countries. The goal of the visit is to bolster relations between Cairo and Sanaa and to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

Dr Usamah al-Baz is due back in Cairo on Friday, 15 November.

Al-Baz Returns

NC151100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the foreign ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, returned to Cairo at noon today, after a 2-day visit to the YAR.

Dr al-Baz said that the YAR supports the Cairo Declaration and that it agrees with Egypt on maintaining Jordanian-Palestinian coordination as a basis for any Arab action to achieve a just solution to the problem.

Lutfi Meets Sudanese, Soviet Ambassadors

NC141603 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi conferred today with the Sudan's ambassador in Cairo, Al-Amin 'Abd abd-Latif al-Amin, on the implementation of the decisions previously agreed upon during the talks President Husni Mubarak held with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, and Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The premier also reviewed today during his meeting with Ambassador of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Belonogov the possibility of solving the problem of the exchange rate, which was evaluated according to the value of the exports and imports between the two countries.

Libyan Figure Thanks Mubarak for Foiling Plot

NC141352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of thanks and appreciation from Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqayrif, secretary general of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya. His message marks the Egyptian security forces success in foiling the recent Libyan plot to assassinate a number of Libyans living in Egypt. The cable states: We in the National Front for the Salvation of Libya are determined, with God's help, to save patient and struggling Libya so it may become a trustworthy neighbor once again, a sister to all her brothers, sisters, and neighbors, and a source of good and assistance to all.

Prime Minister: Ties With Arabs 'Never Severed'

NC141521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has emphasized that Egypt's Arab identity is a matter of fate and destiny, and that the fact that it belongs to the Arab homeland is indisputable. He stressed that the ties that link Egypt to the Arab nation are fateful and historic, and that any disagreements between Egypt and the Arab states are nothing more than casual differences that will inevtiably disappear.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti weekly magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, which will appear in Saturday's edition, Prime Minister Lutfi pointed out that the freeze in relations between Egypt and the Arab states following the Camp David accords with Israel has never hindered Egypt's continuing relationship with its Arab brothers. He added: Anyone who carefully examines the Arab presence inside Egypt and the Egyptian presence in the Arab world will immediately realize that the relationship was never discontinued. Dr Lutfi also welcomed the return of normal relations between Egypt and the Arab states, noting that Egypt's adoption of its policy in favor of peace is fundamental, particularly following the restoration of its territory.

Dr Lutfi emphasized that despite the break in relations carried out by the Arabs, Egypt is concerned about all of the Arab homeland's causes. In this respect, he mentioned Egypt's efforts to bring about an end to the Gulf war, reach a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue, and put an end to the Lebanese crisis. He also noted its condemnation of the Israeli raid on Tunisia. This, Lutfi said, confirms that Egypt's relationship with the Arab states was never severed, despite the lack of diplomatic relations.

Dr Lutfi described the Egyptian-Sudanese relationship as one of a single destiny, which links all sons of the Nile Valley.

On the interception of the Egyptian civilian aircraft by U.S. fighters, Dr Lutfi expressed hope that in time this incident, which wounded the Egyptian people and aroused their denunciation, may be disregarded, particularly since the United States feels that the action was a mistake.

On Egypt's domestic policy, Dr Lutfi noted the various aspects of the democratic process currently in progress in Egypt. He called on all political parties to cooperate in safeguarding democracy to adopt a unified stand on all national causes, and to assess matters objectively.

In regard to the economic situation, Dr Lutfi emphasized Egypt's adherence to an open-door policy. He said: We are currently concentrating on a productive open-door policy, which can serve the development process and can solve the economic problems facing our society. He added: The government is eager to seriously and firmly resolve all problems that obstruct the development process. It is also anxious to increase production and exports and to rationalize expenses. He concluded: We must give a strong impetus to the public sector so that it, acting with the private sector, may contribute to an increase in production and to the resolution of all problems facing us.

AL-AHRAM on U.S. 'Operation' Against Libya

PM141028 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Nov 85 p 13

[Tal'at Ahmad Musallam article: "America and the Arabs: Unconventional Role of U.S. and Israeli Intelligence"]

[Text] The American press recently revealed that the CIA was recently authorized to "carry out an operation that would tempt Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to launch some external adventures that would give some of his opponents in the Libyan Armed Forces the opportunity to take over power so that one of Libya's neighbors, Egypt or Algeria for example, would have the justification to respond militarily to such adventure." The press also pointed out to a U.S. report which says that the weak points in Al-Qadhdhafi's government can be exploited "only through a broad-based program in cooperation with the principal governments involving political, economic, and military action."

The bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*, and the interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner have shown that both U.S. intelligence and Israeli intelligence had obtained "excellent" information on the Arab positions and situations that were the target and focus of their operations. An earlier American study has shown that in 1983 the Pentagon plotted a coup attempt in Sudan which was attributed to Libya with the aim of prompting the Egyptian Armed Forces to destroy the Libyan forces or to drive Libya toward attacking American forces that would be despatched to the area.

To summarize the situation, it can be said that the CIA and Israeli intelligence have been able to achieve many of their objectives. During the recent events they have been able to come very close to the centers of decisionmaking in the Arab world and to obtain sufficient data to achieve their objectives. The Arab security apparatuses, on the contrary, have failed to expose the operations of these intelligence services and to prevent them from attaining their objectives. It is worth noting that all the information identifying their operations was exposed by U.S. or Western sources and not Arab sources.

It is interesting to note that the CIA is not content with carrying out the traditional role of intelligence which is strictly gleaning information, insuring the state security, or even carrying out sabotage operations against the strategic targets of its enemies. In fact it has gone beyond all that; it is involved in hatching direct conspiracies with the assistance of dissidents and the carrying out of political assassinations. But what is even more important is the fact that in addition to all that, it carries out operations of political sabotage in the Arab world by hatching indirect plots with the aim of making the Arab regimes fall out with one another, instigating them against each other, and destroying the bridges built between them. This is so that it will directly involve itself in the regional conflicts and thus emphasize the importance of the U.S. presence in the region.

But the failure of the Arab security organs to expose the CIA and Israeli intelligence plots and prevent them from achieving their objectives is on the other hand, fortunately, countered by the failure of these intelligence bodies to achieve their objective of indirect political sabotage. The U.S. report indicates that both Egypt and Algeria had earlier expressed reservations regarding cooperation with the U.S. plans against Al-Qadhdhafi. The aforementioned study also pointed out to the failure to prompt the Egyptian forces to attack Libya or vice versa.

If Washington sources have been unable to find the correct explanation of the reasons behind choosing this time in particular to launch a clandestine operation that would drive Libya's neighbors toward making a military response to its action, it is not for us to find the explanation.

Egypt recently announced that it is prepared to restore its relations with Libya under certain conditions. Also, there has been an increasing anti-American feeling among the peoples of the region that might weaken the U.S. influence in the area, for the U.S. strategic objective its to impose its influence and hegemony on the peoples of the region in order to achieve the "stability" it desires.

The stability the United States desires and which it is striving to achieve by all means is to ensure the stability of its hegemony and that of Israel and to underline the region's constant need for it economically and militarily rather than the stability of security, justice, and peace.

Therefore, it is the duty of the Arabs — all the Arabs — to look for the sources of U.S. and Israeli intelligence among them so as to expose them, isolate them, and thwart their attempts to achieve their objectives. If this is primarily the task of the official organs, it is also the task of the popular bodies of all forms. It is also the objective of every Arab.

Cairo Declaration, Israel's Reaction Viewed

NC081446 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "Egypt Calls for a Pan-Arab Responsibility"]

[Text] It is natural for Cairo to be the rostrum from which the PLO declared its adherence to peace and its condemnation of violence and terrorism. Israel's rejection of this declaration is not surprising. The declaration has shown that Israel continues to support terrorism and display intransigence. It is also natural for Cairo to be the rostrum for defending the Palestinian issue. This issue has come to form an element in the Egyptian character, which is committed to justice, right, belief, pride, love for the homeland, and stability. The Egyptian believes that the liberation of the Arab territories from Israeli occupation, the Palestinian people's exercise of their legitimate rights, and the establishment of their independent state constitute a necessary condition for the establishment of peace in the region. He also believes that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement amounts to a major stimulus for peace, and that the refusal of the United States and Israel to recognize the PLO is the main obstacle to peace.

It is clear that U.S. efforts for peace, despite having achieved limited progress, have not been enough to give an impetus to the process and that we, the Arabs, have to utilize the limited progress which has been made for our own benefit. The PLO has condemned violence outside the territories occupied by Israel. But the commitment of one party only to abandon violence is not enough to achieve stability, as long as the sources of violence are many, and as long as Israel adheres to occupation and its consequences and does not accept the principle of peace in return for territories.

Egypt has started a round of Arab meetings and consultations aimed at finding a way to solve the Palestinian issue. Egypt is waiting to see what the other Arab parties will do, in the wake of the agreement between Jordan and the PLO, on the basis of the authorization given them by the Arab summits at Fes and

Casablanca. Since the extraordinary Arab summit took place in Casablanca last August, there have been moves to set the Arab house in order. The most important achievement of this summit was to destroy the illusions of those people who believed that joint Arab action is impossible. The results of the Casablanca summit showed that settling differences and reconciling antagonists can make this action possible. It is our belief that Arab differences, which have reached an unprecedented level, must be dealt with if we are to overcome the fragmentation which has allowed the enemies of the Arab nation to increase their intransigence and scorn. This Arab generation has to shoulder historic responsibilities if it wants to hand over an untarnished message to coming generations.

As Egypt is taking on a historic and cultural responsibility in the Arab community, it is natural for Cairo to be the rostrum from which comes the voice calling for peace, for the repudiation of violence and terrorism, and for the defense of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. From time immemorial, this responsibility has belonged to Egypt, Egypt that lit the flame of civilization at the dawn of history.

Two Iranian Jets Driven Off; Six Civilians Wounded

JN151423 Baghdad INA in English 1416 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 15, INA — Two Iranian enemy jets intruded Iraq's international border over the residential districts of the northern Iraqi city of Al-Sulaymaniyah at 1155 hours [0855 GMT] today but were intercepted and driven off by antiaircraft defences. No casualties or material losses were caused except for six civilians wounded, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Planes Attack Iranian Power, Pumping Stations

JN141520 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Birds of prey, follow us to the battlefield. Subsequent to our Communique No 2,021 issued today, in which we announced that tens of our heroic Air Force planes had raided an enemy iron and steel plant, Khark Island, and a maritime target, the eagles of the air insisted on continuing the epic of this blessed day in order to quench their people's thirst for taking revenge on the unjust clique, increasing these people's rejoicing, and further dismembering the despotic clique. They left their dens with fresh squadrons and swooped down on the power-generating station at the Dez Dam and on the oil pumping station in Rambormoz in two successful raids at 1430 [1130 GMT] today. After hitting their targets and setting them on fire, our eagles returned to the homeland both safely and triumphantly under God's care.

O Glorious Iraqis, let your joy and victory continue. You are still calling for peace and defending your land. Move ahead. God supports you.

[Dated] 14 November 1985

Communique Issued on 13-14 Nov War Activities

JN141736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,022 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces celebrated the glorious day of allegiance [to Saddam Husayn] in their positions of power and trenches of honor. We beseech Almighty God to preserve the guardian of the Iraqi society, the protector of principles, and both the commander and builder of the Armed Forces. He is the best supporter of and greatest listener to our prayer.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A brave force from the heroic Al-Hasan forces carried out a brave and bold raid on the enemy positions opposite our units in the II Army Corps central sector. The force occupied its targets, killed 20 soldiers, and destroyed 10 infantry positions before it returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, four enemy soldiers were killed. God bless our brave men of the Al-Hasan forces. Blessed be the men of the II Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

2. With resolution and faith, a unit from the brave Al-Rafidayn forces carried out a bold raid on the enemy positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. In a lightning assault, the unit killed 16 soldiers, destroyed 4 shelters, killing their occupants, and 2 machineguns, also killing their crews. The rest of the enemy troops fled under the strong fire of our brave artillery men. The force captured a quantity of equipment and hardware before it returned safely to base. May God bless the men of the IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1985

Syria Refuses To Admit Visiting Soccer News Team

JN141502 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 14 Nov (INA) The Syrian regime acted contrary to the traditions of sportsmanship when it refused to receive a 10-member Iraqi news team accompanying the Iraqi national soccer team.

Syrian officials insisted that they would not receive the Iraqi plane carrying the delegation unless the 72-member delegation was reduced to only 30 persons. This happened despite the contacts the Iraqi side held with Damascus airport officials through Jordanian Queen Alia Airport employees. As a result of this awkward stand, the Iraqi delegation was cut down to 30 persons and the services of 2 players, the Brazilian coaching assistant, and Iraqi coaching assistant Hazim Jassam were dispensed with. Moreover, the plane's departure was delayed by several hours despite repeated contacts and attempts to make the Syrian side reconsider its stand, especially after it had expressed its readiness to receive a delegation of any size as stated in the cable of the International Football Association Federation. The Iraqi and Syrian national soccer teams are scheduled to play at the Al-'Abbasiyin Stadium in Damascus at 1530 Baghdad time tomorrow.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Sudan

JN141645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad — Iraq and Sudan today signed an agreement on economic, trade, and technical cooperation. It was signed for Iraq by Trade Ministry Under Secretary Dr Qubays Sa'id 'Abd al-Fattah, and for Sudan by 'Umar al-Mabarak Abu Zayd, under secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Cooperation, and Supply. The agreement provides for enhancing trade and cooperation in the fields of industry and the exchange of scientific, technical, and cultural data by the two fraternal countries.

King Husayn Receives Various Officials 14 Nov

Yasir 'Arafat

JN142027 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] His majesty the king received at Basman Palace this evening PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat who called to congratulate him on the occasion of his birthday.

Omani Delegation

JN141311 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received an Omani delegation led by His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, and including His Highness Faysal ibn 'Ali, minister of national heritage and culture, and Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, interior minister, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon.

The delegation conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id's greetings and congratulations on King Husayn's golden jubilee birthday, wishing King Husayn continued health and happiness and the Jordanian people further progress and prosperity.

Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs; Hasan al-Kayid, interior minister; and Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of culture; attended the meeting.

Los Angeles Mayor Bradley

JN142028 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] His majesty the king received at the Royal Court today Los Angles Mayor Tom Bradley and the accompanying delegation. The American ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

AL-RA'Y Views Jordanian-Syrian Communique, Ties

JN151006 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "A National and a Pan-Arab Occasion"]

[Text] Amid the celebrations our people are experiencing on the occasion of the golden jubilee birthday of His Majesty King Husayn and while our country is marking this overwhelming national joy, the glad tidings of the agreement between the Arab capitals, Damascus and Amman, came with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i so that this national joy merged with a pan-Arab joy. We hope from the depth of our hearts that these two joys will deepen and expand. These are signs of welfare indicating that the Arabs will restore serenity, solidarity, and joint action, without which hopes cannot be fulfilled and objectives cannot be reached.

In this delicate phase of this nation's history and vis-a-vis a difficult turning point of the pan-Arab march, the meeting of the two Arab capitals, Amman and Damascus, came to affirm that the only alternative with which the nation can confront its enemies, foil their schemes, and proceed toward its objectives of unity and progress is solidarity and joint action.

The Jordanian-Syrian communique, which was issued following the prime minister's visit to Damascus and his talks and meetings with Syrian officials, came to tell the world and all its forces that differences cannot rise above basic objectives, that the Arabs' meeting and solidarity is the basis, and that anything else is an extraordinary matter which will soon vanish and a temporary exception which will not last long. The joint communique affirms that the two fraternal Arab countries agreed to what is unanimously agreed upon by the nation and to what the nation insists on and adheres to, whether concerning the Palestine question, which is the central pan-Arab cause, or Arab objectives of progress, cooperation, unity, and strength.

Through their joint communique, Amman and Damascus stressed their categorical rejection of partial, separate solutions and of direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. During the last decade, our nation paid a high price at the expense of its solidarity, unity of rank and objectives, and elements of strength and power because of the insistence of the enemy and its supporting forces on dealing separately with every country through schemes based on creating divisions, undermining solidarity, and ignoring the basic issue of the Middle East crisis, represented by the Palestinian people and their right to repatriation and self-determination on their national soil.

The communique reaffirmed that an international conference to be attended by the parties to the conflict, as well as the Soviet Union and the United States, is the only framework which should govern the achievement of a just, durable, and comprehensive peace leading to the liberation of territory and the regaining of rights.

Regarding relations between the two fraternal countries, the communique announced that the two sides are eager to build strong relations and deepen them in all fields. The expression of this eagerness came through the agreement to revive the work of the joint higher committee and committees stemming from it.

Efforts To Free Hostages Reach 'Critical' Stage

NC141318 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Nov 14 (AFP) — Terry Waite, special envoy of Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, said here today that he had contacted the kidnappers of four American hostages here and said efforts to win their release had reached a "critical" stage.

Mr Waite, who arrived here yesterday, told a press conference at his hotel today that he had "been in touch" with the kidnappers.

"We have reached a very critical and a very dangerous and difficult point," he said.

"The only condition that I put down was that there be a face to face meeting with those who have responsibility for the hostages," Mr Waite said, adding that such a meeting had not yet taken place.

UN's Aime, Birri Discuss Hostages Issue

NC141716 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, received UN Envoy Jean-Claude Aime today and discussed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the new task assigned the latter.

After the meeting, Aime said: We discussed the situation in the south and the UN emergency forces' tasks. We also officially reviewed the issue of the hostages, including Alec Collett. I will meet again with Minister Nabih Birri next week.

Amal, PSP envoys To Visit Damascus on Talks

NC141916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Within the framework of ongoing contacts seeking to revive the Damascus talks, a meeting was held this evening in the home of attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs. Also in attendance were Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, and Muhammad Baydun, National Union Front representatives to the Damascus tripartite talks.

Earlier, a meeting was held in Al-Mukhtarah in the home of Walid Junblatt, minister of tourism and transport. It has been learned that contacts have taken place between Damascus and Beirut, and that a delegation from the National Union Front will visit Damascus in the near future.

Lebanese Forces Delegation Returns From Syria

NC150825 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces delegation made up of Michel Samahah and As'ad Shaftari returned to Beirut last night from Damascus, after their talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The outcome of the discussions was described as positive.

It has been learned that the talks between Khaddam and the Lebanese Forces delegation dealt with the Lebanese Forces' observations on and proposed modifications to the Damascus draft agreement. The delegation explained the Lebanese Forces' views, none of which is completely new since they had already been put forward during the previous talks in Damascus. Chief among these stands is the need to safeguard the dignity, freedom, and characteristics of the Lebanese Christian community.

It has also been reported that the Syrians expressed their understanding of the Lebanese Forces' views. Furthermore, the two parties confirmed that their relations are based on mutual trust.

Mufti Khalid Says U.S. Hindering National Accord

NC110859 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper *AL-SHARQ* published today, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic, said that he has not adopted any stand on the tripartite negotiations or their results in order that the dialogue process might be facilitated. He indicated that this dialogue will one day proceed along the correct course and lead to the necessary results. He expressed his belief that the U.S. stand is not in the interests of the Lebanese or of the region because it works for Israel's benefit. He pointed to the activities of the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, the results of which have led to a stumbling in the tripartite dialogue.

Regarding the abolition of political sectarianism, Mufti Khalid said that this falls within the framework of the 10 principles which guide the activities of Muslims. He believes, however, that it would not be a dialogue if each party tenaciously adheres to its own aspirations and demands for reform.

Mufti Khalid emphasized that the path to a solution is not blocked. He added, however, that this path is difficult and will probably be rough and fraught with many obstacles. He said that he is in agreement with and allied to the National Union Front in terms of achieving the demands for reform in Lebanon and confronting the Israeli enemy. However, he added: We can never agree with them on the practices and excesses which we are now witnessing. He called on the leaders of the various parties and movements to express their dissatisfaction with what is now taking place and to put a stop to it.

He welcomed the convening of a spiritual summit based on clear foundations with guaranteed results in the interest of the homeland and its citizens. He affirmed that Israel will not allow Lebanon to regain its health, pointing to the fact that Israel will be harmed to a great extent from any reconciliation.

Amal Official Cites Reported Detention in New York

NC120740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Hasan Hashim, head of the Amal Movement Executive, has accused indisciplined elements ['anasir ghayr mundabitah] at New York airport of detaining him and sending him to a federal prison in New York City. Hashim attributed his detention to political reasons. He said: They copied all our personal documents, opened all our private mail, and confiscated videotapes. The circumstances surrounding his detention at the airport and his subsequent transfer to a federal jail, suggest to Hashim that the episode was the doing of certain indisciplined elements.

Resistance Fires Katyusha at Israeli Settlement

NC141816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese National Resistance Front on 14 November — read by announcer]

[Text] In retaliation for the Israeli enemy's shelling of the undefeated villages in southern Lebanon and for the displacement of the people, in an effort to forcibly expel them, the Martyr 'Ali 'Antar group of the Lebanese National Resistance Front fired a katyusha rocket at the Nahariyya settlement at 1610 today. The attack injured a woman and destroyed a building, according to the enemy radio this afternoon.

The Israeli enemy retaliated by directing tank and heavy artillery fire at some villages near the security strip, to avenge the heroic operation by resistance men against northern Israel.

VOH Reports Attacks on ASL Positions; No Casualties

JN150659 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0600 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] observation center near the township of Kafr Tibnit was attacked with two hand grenades at 2100 last night. No casualties were reported. A number of terrorists were spotted at the entrance to Kafr Tibnit. The Al-Mansuriyah checkpoint dealt with them.

In another development, the ASL center in Bayt Lif was attacked from the north with three RPG's and machinegun fire at 2200 last night. They were dealt with using appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported.

At 0130 after midnight, the township of Bayt Lif was attacked with 107-mm katyushas. Coincidentally, a similar rocket fell on the periphery of the Jabal Basil center.

At 0400 today, the periphery of the Rashat center was attacked with a katyusha. A similar rocket also fell on the periphery of the Sribbin center. This rocket came from the west side of the township of Yatar. The source of fire was dealt with using appropriate weapons. No casualties among center elements were reported.

Tension in South Following Overnight Fighting

NC150939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A state of extreme tension prevails along the combat lines of Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir in the wake of last night's fierce clashes there. Personnel from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] fought with Muslim extremist militias for 6 hours. The fighting, which involved the use of rockets, artillery, and machineguns, abated at 0300 today.

Khaddam Meets Lebanese Forces on Draft Agreement

NC141538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Exchanges have resumed between Beirut and Damascus to firm up positions on remarks that have been made about the draft tripartite agreement involving the Lebanese Forces, the Amal Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party.

Within this framework, Lebanese Forces envoys Michel Samahah and As'ad Shaftari are currently holding talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The talks focus on remarks made by the Lebanese Forces on the draft agreement.

Robert Franjiyah has arrived in Damascus for talks on the same issue.

Affirms 'No Ambitions' in Lebanon

NC150718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has declared: It is not true that the [Damascus tripartite] agreement will mean full Syrian control of all of Lebanon. We have sensed a desire by the Lebanese Forces to establish peace.

In an interview published today by the *AL-BAYRAQ* paper and the *LA REVUE DU LIBAN* and *MONDAY MORNING* magazines, Khaddam adds: We have not and will not put pressure on anyone. Our role as mediator requires us to remain at an equal distance from all parties. Khaddam also affirms: We do not covet the restoration of Greater Syria through the Lebanese crisis. Syria will not advance 1 inch in Lebanon on its own or without an official request by the Security Committee.

Khaddam continues: We do not support the idea of excluding from the agreement any party which seeks to sign it. The riflemen will abide by the agreement and implement it when it has been signed. According to the agreement, no one will keep any weapons.

After reasserting that Syria has no ambitions in Lebanon, that it has no desire to control it, and that it does not contemplate the imposition of anything on any Lebanese party, Khaddam adds: Some people who did not carry weapons were more deadly than the riflemen.

'New Ideas' Conveyed

JN150718 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Michel Samaha and As'ad Shaftari, representatives of the Lebanese Forces on the tripartite negotiations committee, in Damascus yesterday evening. The Lebanese officials conveyed to Khaddam new ideas on how to solve the problem arising from the powers of the president of the Republic of Lebanon, which are restricted by the tripartite draft agreement and which have been the directed cause for the delay in signing this agreement.

Says Jordan-PLO Agreement 'Dead'

NC151333 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, Nov 15 (AFP) — Jordan agreed with Syria this week to "reject any separate peace" with Israel, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in an interview published here today, adding that the Jordanian-PLO peace plan agreed on last February was "dead."

In the interview, appearing in the Lebanese newspaper *AL-BAYRAQ*, Mr Khaddam said the agreement came this week in talks between Syrian officials and the Jordanian prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i. The talks, Mr Khaddam was quoted as saying, resulted in an agreement to "reject any separate peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict, consider the resolutions in the Fes summit as the Arab peace plan, and that a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict can be achieved only in the framework of an international conference." "This means clearly that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Amman is indeed dead," Mr Khaddam said.

At the Fes summit of the Arab League in September 1982, leaders of member-countries agreed to an implicit recognition of Israel if Palestinians were given their own state, with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Jordanian-PLO plan last February contrasted sharply with this accord. It called for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet with the United States, then eventually with Israel, in view of [as received] a separate peace.

Asked about Jordanian-Syrian relations, Mr Khaddam said there was "nothing new in this area." While he was in Damascus last Tuesday, Mr al-Rifa'i said that Jordan had a number of common points with Syria, and added that he hoped that relations would develop. Jordan and Syria have been estranged for a number of years over the Iran-Iraq war and over the Arab-Israeli conflict. Syria supports Iran and Palestine Liberation Organization dissidents, while Jordan backs Iraq and, until recently, the PLO mainstream led by Yasir 'Arafat.

Talas Receives GDR Military Delegation

JN141858 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received in his office this morning Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy Command, and his delegation. Navy Commander Major General Mustafa Tayyarah and the GDR ambassador and military attache in Damascus attended the meeting.

Talks revolved around bolstering the relations of friendship and cooperation between the naval forces of the two countries as well as various issues of mutual concern.

The GDR guest delegation left the country for home following an official visit of several days.

Further Reportage on Sharon Dismissal Crisis

Peres Explanation of Crisis

TA141553 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1421 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Labor Party Center at the Tel Aviv Ohel Shem Auditorium; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Text] ... hear the news, train, and I hope that the country will be able to put at their disposal the two main things: the love of the people for their army, and the state budget for the people's security. But to the point: You will soon find out who has 60 percent [of support], although I still do not know. [laughter] Nevertheless, I am convinced that we will emerge from this business strengthened, as we should.

Let me first explain the crisis, the way it has been handled, where things stand now, and how I believe it should be dealt with. I believe all negotiations, domestic or external, should be conducted according to two principles: firm insistence on principles and maximum patience as far as time is concerned. We should not be impatient or hasty. We have the patience, and we are also extremely adamant and will continue to firmly insist on the principles, both things at once.

At the start of my address I would like to say that we are not dealing with scheming and plotting, and we are not trying to push the Likud out of the government. We committed ourselves to participating in a national unity government, and we will abide by this. I would like to add that I do not know who talked about what with whom; I only know what I discussed with the religious parties. I informed the three religious parties that visited me that I am not inviting them to establish a narrow-based government. I am not dealing with the establishment of such a government. We are dealing with observing things without which it is impossible to conduct state affairs or maintain the government. Although you may see me speaking calmly, this makes no difference. I intend to insist fully that such a thing does not recur in a government of which I am a member and of which I head. [applause]

I also regret that some papers or comrades have described this as child's play: I pinched you, so I apologize; I am sorry. Sometimes the apology is nice, sometimes it is not. I would like to put you in the corner, I would like to harm your prestige, I would like to force you to bend. Well, I am not talking about a kindergarten. I am talking about principles in conducting state affairs. I insisted on this, and I intend to continue to insist uncompromisingly.

Yesterday Sharon said at the Cabinet session that he does not want to be a second-class minister. I never offered him that. But neither can the Cabinet accept a favored or privileged minister, who can constantly attack the Cabinet, its policy, and the prime minister whenever he so desires, and then express half-apologies, saying: I did not mean to hurt you, but do not hurt me. In general, we are all in the same boat. There are no second-class ministers, but neither are there favored ones. Each minister enjoys the same rights, and every minister also shares the same obligations and duties. No one is free of the duties and has only rights, or the other way around. This is the first principle.

It is true that the coalition agreement we signed clearly stipulates that in order to dismiss a minister from a different camp, that is from the Likud — and authority delegated to the prime minister by virtue of the law — I need the agreement of the vice prime minister and the foreign minister. However, there is also the law, which makes it incumbent upon the Cabinet members to share collective responsibility. When a theoretical question arises as to what happens when a minister does not act within the confines of the law, even though the coalition agreement does not legalize reaching conclusion on this basis, I say simply: The law comes before the agreement. The agreement does not replace the law. Nor do I want to exaggerate and say that if a minister suffers from a slip of the tongue occasionally, or says something in anger, the account should be settled with him. I only wish to recall that this is the second time this has happened with Minister Sharon. Once before he came out with harsh, blunt, and offending statements against the prime minister. He apologized at once, and I announced at the Cabinet session after the coalition agreement was signed, that such a thing would not be forgiven if it happened again.

Now for the matter at hand: Comrades, we are engaged in extremely complex and sophisticated negotiations, parts of which are open and parts of which are secret. This is how all proper countries conduct negotiations. I do not demand that any Cabinet minister totally accept my views, nor will I have any complaint if a Cabinet majority overrules my views. The matter is not personal. However, I do expect the ministers to permit an orderly debate to be held and to refrain from inflaming people's tempers.

I would now like to briefly describe and analyze six matters, or references, uttered in public by Minister Sharon. One involves the following statement: Shim'on Peres has been conducting secret negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians for 7 months now, and he has already reached an agreement on trying to involve Syria in these negotiations. An agreement has already been reached on an international conference.

I know that people constantly try to spread the allegation among people in Israel that we have been, or will be, selling the Golan Heights. Well, nothing of the sort! We never conducted negotiations with the Syrians, nothing was agreed with them, and we never engaged in negotiations on the Golan Heights with either Syria or anyone else.

I would only like to recall that two prime ministers before me, Menahem Begin and Yitzhaq Shamir, said that if the Syrians would like to enter into direct negotiations without preconditions, we would sit down and talk to them. Nothing has changed.

Why did Sharon say these things, at least as they were quoted? I believe he did so in order to set up a camp to unnecessarily oppose something that has never existed. I already received this evening a letter from our friends on the Golan Heights who are demanding an immediate meeting with me. The subject: negotiations over the Golan Heights. I turned them down. I am not prepared to have someone spread a rumor, or be hit by a temper tantrum, and then immediately have to rise, apologize and explain myself, admit to guilt, and plead innocence. Why should I? What is behind this flight of imagination? Is it not the desire to create a provocative situation, raise doubts regarding an issue that is totally irrelevant, gather unnecessary opposition, while a minister's alternative is to present a query to which he is entitled an answer. He is not a free-lancer [preceding word in English]. I am not leaving anything on this subject in doubt so people may argue: But Sharon has already apologized! What does this mean that he has already apologized? I would like to know: Is it clear to Sharon, or is it not clear to him, that the prime minister told the truth, which is indisputable? [applause] Not only is it indisputable, but as long as it is doubted, it is impossible to sit together at the Cabinet. [applause]

The second thing, in my opinion, is even more serious. He said the following: Their [the Alignment's] disregard and cynicism have already cost us a lot of blood over all these years, and what is happening now will cost even more blood. What? Is it not the Arabs who shoot? Is it we who fire the bullets? Are we responsible for the bloodshed?

There was a war in Lebanon. Did anyone measure the blood spilled in Lebanon? What kind of talk is this, and what is its purpose? Today I heard, or rather read in one of the newspapers, that the Bet Haggay [West Bank settlement] settlers claim that Peres is responsible for the shots directed at their inhabitants. What is this? Was I behind the hill, and did I shoot at Bet Haggay? All these charges that they [Alignment members] are too soft, are afraid — what of them? We were, for example, very afraid to hit the PLO headquarters 2,300 km away from home. We were panic-stricken. [applause] So what kind of picture are people trying to portray? That of meek, scared people — an image rife with mockery and cynicism. But is there one Jew — and I believe I can say the same about many Arabs — who regards blood cynically and with derision, who does not care? What do people honestly think? That I disregard this? This was not a slip of the tongue, and it cannot be glossed over with a general apology. Do we share the derision and cynicism? There may be people who think that if attempts are being made to talk to Jordan, this will lead to murder; but if one says no to Jordan, will that lead to peace? We said no in Lebanon; did that result in peace, or did it save bloodshed? What is this, a game?

This is not a matter for mockery or cynicism. There will be maximum seriousness on everything regarding the security of the country, and we will defend the life of every person under Israeli rule — Jew or Arab — every innocent man. This requires a clear-cut, unambiguous clarification. I am not prepared to accept any general clarification. Once is enough.

Again, why was this done? I can speculate that it was done to stir up opposition to a certain policy. What does policy have to do with terrorism? Was there no terrorism before? I heard that one member of the Cabinet said: When we established settlements there was no terrorism. But did our sons not fall in Lebanon? What is this, is there a place where the shedding of blood does not count, whereas in other places the shedding of blood does count? Is there such a distinction?

The third thing, which I am not prepared to leave hanging and unclear, is that I am not prepared to have anyone from Bet Haggay, from the council of evil [pun on the Hebrew acronym for the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza — YESHA' — and the word "resha," which means evil] or anywhere else, [applause] think for one moment that he can hold us responsible for something the people have no dispute over. I dare say that regarding terrorism, the entire nation will stand united even if there are different views on how to prevent future wars or how to reach peace.

I would also like to ask our colleagues from the Likud, because this opinion is not shared by all Likud members, that if negotiations with Jordan, according to this theory, indeed give rise to terrorism, why did they undertake to enter negotiations with Jordan and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in the agreement on the government guidelines? Do people first sign documents and then think about them? Does one first undertake a commitment and then ridicule it?

The third thing is that we are currently embroiled in a very serious situation in which a man allegedly exercises unprecedented cynicism — incidentally, when I read this, I was not sure that this was not the autobiography of the same man who made these charges — and the statements refer to me, I am the cynic the like of which people have never seen, although perhaps another example could be found in Israel, as we have so many cases of people exhibiting this kind of cynicism; I am the one who, manifesting disregard for all norms of proper administration of state affairs has been leading the government astray, in fact misleading it. Answering this point, I would like to say: If this is improper administration of state affairs, then how could a minister be a member of such a government? If one man leads the government by the nose, then how could you follow him? I saw with my own eyes that someone raised his hand in a vote of confidence in the Cabinet, the prime minister, and his policy, and that was Ari'el Sharon. How could one express confidence in such a thing?

Now I would also like to explain briefly what the entire business is about. We have two forums of the Cabinet: The full Cabinet plenum, and the Inner Cabinet of 10 members — 5 from the Alignment, and 5 from the Likud. According to the coalition agreement, the prime minister or the vice prime minister may demand the transfer of a certain topic from discussion by the entire plenum to the Inner Cabinet. Some time ago I heard Mr Shamir asking: Why is the Inner Cabinet not convened? One could get the impression that I circumvented that forum and went directly to the Knesset, passing over the Cabinet plenum and the Inner Cabinet, and other such accusations. But what can I do?

I returned from my trip abroad on Saturday night, 26 October. On 27 October, during the Cabinet session, I reported in detail on everything that happened when I was abroad, including the subject called international accompaniment. I made it clear to the Cabinet — as I did to the Americans and as they explained to me — that no international conference can replace direct negotiations. There is a point to convening an international forum, or in having some international accompaniment, or an international conference, only if they serve to bring direct negotiations closer. No composition of an international conference will be accepted, unless that composition is agreeable to all, us included. No international conference can adopt resolutions, or force resolutions upon the parties. They cannot abrogate agreements that have been reached between the parties. In other words, an international conference, or an international forum, is nothing but an opening move of a nature which I would not like to have to define. It does not replace direct negotiations, it does not have the authorization of the parties, and it is not empowered to impose solutions upon the parties. I reported this during the Cabinet session, and a majority emerged in support of my opinion. I wanted a vote to be held on it, but Mr Shamir asked me to transfer the debate to the Inner Cabinet, although the majority supported it — and I was glad to see Rabbi Peretz and others support it. Still, I agreed not to hold the vote there, and that very same day, on Sunday afternoon at 1800, the Inner Cabinet met. There I again reported on this. Then Minister Sharon rose and proposed that a vote not be held. I said: Fine. If there is no vote, this means that the issue has been approved. Only if you wish to vote it down does a vote take place.

The next day, I addressed the Knesset, and virtually repeated the same before the Knesset. Here, too, it is important that the comrades know things, because it really has to do with the proper administration of state affairs. Mr Shamir wished to see the speech, and I agreed. I began drafting the speech during the morning hours, I took a break in the middle as I was forced to appear before the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, but I returned at around 1230, and completed writing the speech at 1400. At either 1400 or 1430, Shamir had a copy of the speech. He went over the entire speech and requested that I introduce two changes, which I shall specify. The first had to do with a reference I made to the past. I mentioned the fact that in 1977, the Likud government decided on an international conference. This was not an internal Cabinet decision, but a decision Mr Menahem Begin reported on, in writing, to President Carter, and conveyed his consent to it. The practice in the Cabinet is to maintain continuity of resolutions; that is to say that unless a resolution is revoked, it holds. I mentioned that fact, and that this resolution was never repealed. I also mentioned something else which was very unpleasant. I recalled that President al-Sadat invited delegations from the entire Arab world — including the PLO, to Mena House. He also invited an Israeli delegation. The Israeli delegation went to Mena House and saw the PLO flag on the table. The PLO delegation did not come, but Israel's did. Mr Shamir wanted me to leave these two references out. I agreed to white out one, but refused to erase the other. I agreed to remove the portion about Mena House, thinking: Why should I offend another party for nothing? But I refused to strike out the 1977 move, because this is a precedent, not gossip. No further comments were raised.

When I ended my address, the Likud members began requesting that I make clarifications. I asked: What am I to clarify? Things which you have invented? We had a discussion in the government and in the Inner Cabinet. I addressed the Knesset; Mr Shamir reviewed my speech. What do you want, what kind of clarifications? Shamir asked me to reiterate that the international conference would not come at the expense of direct negotiations. I said: What kind of question is this? I constantly reiterated this point. Am I against the PLO's participation in the negotiations? What is the question here? I constantly talk about it; I went to the Socialist International to stress this point. I want to know how state affairs are being improperly administered here. What is the devious path here? What is a prime minister supposed to do? He returns and briefs his government. There is a discussion — and by the way, we have a good government, there are approximately 25 members — and most of them ask permission to speak, except for those who are abroad. The discussion takes a very long time. I sit patiently; if I am not mistaken the session lasted for 5 or 6 hours. Everyone spoke, and then I asked to sum up the session, but some asked for an Inner Cabinet session. When I came to the Inner Cabinet they did not want to vote — heaven on earth. Then in the Knesset all the government members voted confidence in the government, and when they did this they expressed their confidence in what I said. This confidence is not a general thing like an apology; it concerns the things that were said; their confidence is based on what I said. How can a minister come and allege improper administration of state affairs? And why is he saying it? To again cast doubt on the authority, the confidence, the security, the clarity? It was a generalization. Who authorized him to do so, and why should I let it go unnoticed? Why should I include all these matters in the framework of a general apology? Either there is proper administration or there is not; either there is a devious path or there is not. I do not want for even one citizen in this country to ask me tomorrow: Why is your administration improper? I will tell him: Sharon apologized; but then he will ask: What did he apologize for? I want Sharon to deal with this in unequivocal words.

The fourth point is: Sharon said that it was not by chance that Shim'on Peres refused to clearly say that the PLO will not be included. After all, simply saying no to the PLO only by way of cheap wisecracking. [sentence as heard] There is a saying: He has ears but he cannot hear. I constantly reiterate in the Knesset — and allow me to boast a little bit. Some of my colleagues, 'Uzi [Bar'am], Nava [Arad], and Yisra'el Gat, and myself traveled to the Socialist International in Vienna. There were 40 delegations there, and I do not know exactly how many delegates, I think several hundred. There were also two delegates from Tunisia. We went there after the attack on the PLO in Tunisia. When we arrived the hall was cold as ice. We were completely isolated. There was a 4-hour debate. There were rumors that Israel would be denounced. I explained in this conference why the PLO is a disaster for peace, why the PLO has brought tragedy upon the Palestinian people, why the PLO blocks the road today, and why Israel cannot accept the PLO. I blamed them for their soft attitude toward the PLO, for how they nevertheless support the PLO when it continuously breaks its promise to them that it will change. When the Socialist International was concluded, Willi Brandt, a man whom we should highly respect due to his thoughtfulness, humanity, and his attitude toward Israel, actually accepted our suggestions: to demand direct negotiations and denounce terrorism outright. Did not Ari'el Sharon hear of all this? Is this making cheap wisecracks? Is this an escape from the battlefield? Why has he said this? To increase the doubts, the furor, the uncertainty. I am not willing for this doubt to remain under the framework of a general apology. There is no doubt regarding where I stand, or where the movement that has sent me and my colleagues stand on this issue.

And here is the fifth point, which is unheard of: The peace with Egypt is endangered due to Shim'on Peres' weak and tottering policy. Well, as you all know, until this government was established there were relations of love between Egypt and Israel. You all know that the Egyptian ambassador was recalled to Egypt during the tenure of this government rather then that of the previous government. You all know that trade relations were severed...[changes thought] Previously there was not a weak and tottering policy, and therefore it did not endanger the peace. True, only now has peace begun to be endangered. Why? Because we have begun a dialogue, a discussion.

I want to state here clearly and unequivocally: For their own reasons the Egyptians attribute supreme importance to Tabah. Whether these reasons are justified or not is another issue: Each one has his own justification. The debate is not on Tabah, but on how to settle the conflict surrounding the Tabah issue. The whole question regarding Tabah was presented by the Likud government earlier. Had there been no question, we would not have needed to discuss how to solve it. Who created this question, we [the Alignment]? The two sides agreed that there is a question regarding this issue. Once this was agreed, it was decided to solve the issue in one of three ways: negotiations, conciliation, or arbitration. The Likud decided it had had enough of negotiations, and an argument arose between conciliation and arbitration. I believe that we should enter arbitration, because conciliation will give us no results. I assess that the Egyptians cannot accept the results of conciliation, and since I believe we may have a good case on the issue of Tabah; I am not afraid of arbitration. The Likud — some of them, not all of them; some Likud people also support arbitration — was in favor of conciliation. Later a compromise proposal was raised: that we first enter 3 months of conciliation and if this proves unsuccessful, we automatically enter arbitration. I do not think the redeemer of the world will come during these 3 months; but with or without these 3 months, the Egyptians have not accepted the proposal. In any event, the Inner Cabinet has actually blocked the way for me to proceed in negotiations at this point, unless I make no commitments.

In what am I weak, where am I tottering, in what sense is peace endangered? In the fact that the dialogue has begun, in there being some thaw in our relations? Is peace in danger? And if we say no to Tabah, to conciliation, to arbitration, to negotiation,will peace be improved then? This is a very important place; these 900 square meters are the Jewish people's Holy of Holies. However, it was not I who gave up 60,000 square km, it was not I who evacuated settlements in the Sinai, it was not I who leveled Yamit to the ground, and it was not I who gave up the airfields and the oil fields. I am not saying that we should not have given them up; I am not blaming others. However, can he who has done all these things call the preference given to arbitration over conciliation a weak and tottering policy that endangers the peace? What endangers peace here, the fact that we are willing to negotiate? If this endangers peace, why was Yamit leveled to the ground? Why were the settlements evacuated? Does this strengthen peace? One of the two: If disregarding the Egyptians strengthens peace, then why did they give them so much consideration? And if taking the Egyptians into consideration strengthens peace, then does everything really hang on solving the Tabah issue, which the Likud has put into question?

The sixth point is this: Sharon says he proposed that we inform the Jordanians that there will be no negotiations before the PLO headquarters in Amman is expelled. I was given a cynical answer, says Sharon. Pay attention: He first stated that there is a cynicalman, and that he received a cynical answer. This is an insinuation, an innuendo, because he was referring to me. I want to relate what happened: Minister Sharon came to a closed forum of the government and proposed that we inform Jordan that we will not negotiate unless it expels the PLO. He is entitled to propose this. However, none of his colleagues supported this proposal. None of his colleagues — I am not speaking about us [the Alignment]. If he is giving grades for cynicism, why does he not say who the cynics are? Why does he leave it in doubt? Why does he not say that his own colleagues prevented a discussion on this? And why did they prevent a discussion? We should understand this as well because of two reasons: First, this government has decided to hold negotiations without preconditions. He who brings up a precondition is acting contrary to the agreement.

Second, if we decide not to speak with any country with a PLO representation, we will have to scrap off half the world. Is therenot a PLO representation in Egypt, in England, France, and Germany? I want to say here unequivocally that to the best of my knowledge, and my knowledge is very good, King Husayn does not permit terrorist attacks on Israel from his territory, just as we do not permit the opposite. He is consistent and determined on this point, and we know it here. I cannot forbid anybody to speak with the PLO or not to speak with it, except for ourselves. How can we forbid others? We can decide not to talk with Jordan, ever. When we decided on the guidelines, was there no PLO representation in Jordan, and is there no PLO representation in Egypt at present? Here again we have a hero who knows how to put an end to terrorism. And if we pose such a condition, will Husayn accept it? And if he does not accept it, will the PLO headquarters disappear? If they do not disappear, what good will it do for terrorism? We must think clearly and logically.

I do not think these six points were meant innocently, and they do not come in the framework of kindergarten apologies. I do not agree that even a doubt will continue concerning them. Sharon is entitled to suggest in a forum not to hold negotiations with Jordan, but if there is a majority against him then one of these two must take place: Either he resigns or he accepts the authority of the majority [applause]. There is nothing in between.

Now I want to reach the last segment of my speech. Ladies and gentlemen, let me reiterate that we must not confuse different things: We must not confuse negotiations between parties regarding combinations and speculations on what government to establish or not to establish, with principles, even if this...[changes thought] I do not say that we should ignore it. [as heard] At this point I insist on two main points: that the government member who said these things in public clarify each of these six points, which he raised using language unusual in any democratic country; that he specifically deal with each of these points, so that no doubts remain concerning any of them. Otherwise I will go where I have to go and draw the necessary conclusions. [applause] Second, what has been done in the past will not recur, and I want to state clearly — I think I have already done so in a statement I made to the government — that a minister who provokes or insults another minister or the prime minister must bear the necessary consequences, and this is how I have acted this time. At the same time, however, I will act with patience and will not be influenced by any pressures. If a religious party or a nonreligious party comes to me — and both kinds do come to me —

and asks for several more hours, for half a day, I will give it to them. I am not acting nervously, and I am not willing to act nervously. I suggest to whomever is angry not to listen to the newscast every hour. [laughter] Whether there is something new or not. [laughter] This in itself creates news, because they have to find something new to say every hour. I am not acting with a stopwatch in my hand, I am acting on a principle, and if the National Religious Party [NRP] came to me this afternoon — by the way, I have not published any ultimatum, just as I did not publish beforehand that I was convening a government session yesterday at 1800 — and told me that Dr Burg is scheduled to return this evening at 1930 from abroad, and that I should wait, I will wait. SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Torah] came to me and said they wanted to make another attempt, so I let them make an attempt. Time I will give, but I will not change my position. [applause]

Finally, I want to tell you that politics is an area of endless opportunities. I still do not know how things will develop. However, we are not dealing with politics but rather with principles, which is what a correct administration depends upon, and we must not make compromises on principles. This is how the crisis stands at this moment, and I have absolutely no problems with going the whole way. There will be no more special privileges for ministers. There is no fear, but there is judgment, and there will continue to be judgment.

I want to end my speech by wishing those colleagues who need 60 percent a government guarantee. [applause]

Peretz on 'Clarifying' Document

TA141941 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1924 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Interview with Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz by Dan Raviv, in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Tel Aviv — live]

[Text] [Raviv] Rabbi Peretz, you came to the prime minister with a text that is acceptable to Arik Sharon. Is it substantially different from the old version?

[Peretz] It is, substantially so. However, it would be difficult to call it the final version.

[Raviv] Does it include a reference to all six points, as the prime minister has demanded?

[Peretz] It definitely does.

[Raviv] Does it include a clear reference to them by Arik Sharon?

[Peretz] Arik Sharon apologized yesterday for that which warranted an apology. Today it is only a clarification.

[Raviv] In other words, a clarifying document will be appended to yesterday's text?

[Peretz] Yesterday's document was presented yesterday. Today's document is a clarifying document, not an apology.

[Raviv] What do you think caused Arik Sharon to change the previous text and march toward the prime minister?

[Peretz] I sat with him for a long time and persuaded him. I think this is the reason.

[Raviv] Do you think the prime minister can accept the corrected version?

[Peretz] I think he will, but with a certain change.

[Raviv] Can you explain?

[Peretz] I cannot elaborate, but I think the negotiations will end very soon, at which point I will be at liberty to elaborate.

[Raviv] In other words, you are saying that the affair might conclude soon?

[Peretz] I have a feeling that it could end within moments, even.

[Raviv] Thank you very much, Rabbi Peretz.

Both Sides Accept Document

TA142232 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
2200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Report by Dan Raviv — live from the Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] Midnight has brought the end of the crisis. A document I hold in my hands, that Rabbi Peretz holds in his hands, actually constitutes an end to the crisis, because it includes an expression of sorrow on almost all of the points the prime minister wanted, except for one of the six clauses. Ari'el Sharon says he did not say what was included in this clause. This was a long evening during which Minister Peretz shuttled between the Prime Minister's Office and Sharon's office. The document exists, the crisis is over, the prime minister has gone home. Minister Ari'el Sharon is currently holding a news conference. However, the contents of the document are accepted by both sides, and this is the end of the affair.

Peretz Reads Sharon Document

TA142303 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
2205 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Interview with Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz by Dan Raviv at the Prime Minister's Office in Tel Aviv — live]

[Text] [Raviv] What has Sharon actually signed, Rabbi Peretz?

[Peretz] I am willing to read out the document, which was prepared following 2 days of hard work, and I am very happy that the crisis is over. Let me read the document.

[Raviv] I understand that there is an apology on each of the...

[Peretz, interrupting] No, there is a mistake here. This is not a document of apology. Minister Sharon actually apologized yesterday. The document is one of clarifications regarding the six points the prime minister raised. Let me read it:

To Prime Minister Shim'on Peres: Shalom. I have read the six points, and these are my clarifications. As to the first clause, I never said these things. As to the second clause, the blood is the result of terrorism. Whoever understood from my remarks that this blood was the result of cynicism and mockery, this is not what I meant. As to the third and fifth clauses, I expressed sorrow over my comments regarding these clauses in my government statement of 13 November 1985. As to the fourth clause regarding the noninvolvement of the PLO in negotiations: After reading the prime minister's statements, I accept his remarks that there are not, and there will never be, any negotiations with the PLO. As to the sixth clause, the issue was discussed in the Inner Cabinet, and I honor the decision of the majority. There is a note on the bottom of the document that says: I will, however, try to convince my colleagues in the government on this issue.

Respectfully, Ari'el Sharon, minister of industry and trade

[Raviv] Rabbi Peretz, is it true that you said Ari'el Sharon cried during today's session?

[Peretz] I said no such thing. What I did say is that I must commend the behavior of the prime minister, because I saw him overcome various minor unpleasantries; he gave up on his personal part in this issue, preferring the good of the people of Israel. I also said I respect Minister Sharon's selflessness in agreeing to publicly apologize before all the people of Israel and to make the clarifications. This proved that the nation and the national unity government are important to him, and the two of them should be blessed for this. I also want to thank the ministers who helped achieve this agreement.

Sharon Claims 'Crisis Over'

TA142221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Several minutes ago Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the crisis is over. Leaving his office, he told correspondents that in his opinion the clarifications he made will help improve the atmosphere, and that he hopes that his colleagues in the government will act as he has acted and that a better atmosphere will be created. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that Minister Sharon thanked the Likud ministers for standing by him. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that Minister Peretz is currently holding a news conference in the Prime Minister's Office. The letter of clarifications to the prime minister includes six clauses which deal with the six clarifications demanded by the prime minister. Sharon denies the change included in the first clause, and clarifies that he had not meant to mock. He said that he expressed sorrow over the other two accusations, and that he accepts the prime minister's remarks that there are not, nor will there be any negotiations with the PLO.

Arens, Shahal Discuss Amendment

TA141925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1913 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The meeting between Ministers Arens and Shahal ended a while ago. They were trying to find a solution to the prime minister's demand for an amendment to the coalition agreement, so that in the future he could dismiss a minister without the consent of the vice prime minister. Minister Arens said this is an abortive attempt and there is no point in discussing it. Minister Arens was supposed to depart for the United States last night, but he postponed his trip once again in order to wait for the coalition crisis to be resolved.

Shamir Objects to Amendment

TA141921 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1912 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Our correspondent Yoram Ronen has been told by the vice prime minister's office that Yitzhaq Shamir will not accept an amendment to the coalition agreement that would allow the prime minister to dismiss a Likud minister without the consent of the vice prime minister. At the same time, the Alignment-Likud contacts are continuing to find a formula acceptable to both sides. The Likud ministers' session scheduled for this evening was canceled to permit the contacts to continue without interruption. Yitzhaq Shamir has said he will do everything to prevent the government from dissolving because if this happens, it will be a disaster for Israel.

Alignment Not To Demand Change

TA142238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The Alignment ministers this evening decided not to demand that the Likud change the coalition agreement on the issue of the dismissal of a minister by the prime minister. Our correspondent reports it is expected that the prime minister will make it clear that in the future he will use the authority granted to him by law to dismiss a minister who acts against the government and collective responsibility.

Shamir on Dismissals

TA150910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir insists that if there is a need to dismiss a minister, this will be done only according to the coalition agreement. This was explained by Minister Shamir to Mr Peres in their meeting this morning. Mr Peres, on his part, explained that if there are any more expressions of the kind made by Minister Sharon, the minister in question will be dismissed. Mr Peres stressed that such expressions could not have been foreseen in the coalition agreement. The two expressed the hope that such situations will not recur.

Peres, Shamir Differ on Dismissals

TA151200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Deputy Premier Yitzhaq Shamir met this morning but failed to reach agreement on how to handle attacks by a minister on the prime minister or the government in the future. Dan Eisenberg reports:

[Begin recording] The only thing Peres and Shamir could agree on this morning was that they hoped incidents like the Sharon affair would not recur. But they remained far apart on the not so theoretical question of what to do should it recur despite their hopes. Peres made his view clear: In a statement issued after the meeting the prime minister said he told Shamir that the issuing of statements like the ones made by Minister Sharon was not foreseen when the coalition agreement was drawn up. If it happens again, the statement reads, such a minister would be fired immediately. Shamir did not accept this stand; he said a minister could be dismissed only in accordance with the terms of the coalition agreement, in other wards, only if the vice premier agrees.

Sources in the Foreign Ministry said it was Shamir's insistence that the legalities be observed which prevented the crisis of the past 2 days from getting out of hand. The sources also expressed satisfaction that the religious parties, and especially SHAS, had stood firm in their demand that the national unity government be preserved. Had it not been for their stand, they said, the prime minister would undoubtedly have formed a narrow-based government. The sources did not condone Sharon's tone, but blamed a figure in the Prime Minister's Office, clearly indicating that the man was Director General Avraham Tamir, of purposely drawing up documents [passage indistinct] and force the Likud out of the government. The Prime Minister's Office replied that the charge was too ridiculous to be worthy of comment. [end recording]

Shahal Blamed for Crisis 'Fiasco'

TA150732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Nov 85 p 2

[By Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Energy Minister Moshe Shahal is being blamed by many of his Labour colleagues for allowing the Sharon crisis to become a "fiasco." The contention is that Shahal convinced Prime Minister Peres that it was all right to sack Industry Minister Sharon, because Labour had secured enough religious party support to enable it to create a narrow coalition.

The source noted that Shahal has been proclaiming loudly in recent weeks that he and other Labour negotiators had succeeded in wooing sufficient religious support away from the Likud to make an alternative coalition possible.

On Wednesday, before Peres met with the Labour ministers and before the Cabinet session, Shahal called on Peres privately. It is thought that he then convinced Peres to rid the coalition of Sharon because he had reason to believe privately that the religious parties would not follow the Likud into opposition.

During the day, however, it became evident that Labour's "religious strategy," masterminded and orchestrated by Shahal, had not matured sufficiently and that the religious parties had not reached the point where they could afford to part ways with the Likud without alienating their own electorate.

When these parties, led by SHAS, launched strenuous efforts to effect a compromise and save the national unity government, it became clear that a narrow coalition was still not within reach. It was then that Peres had to agree to take part in a search for a compromise.

Although SHAS's Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz seemed to have moved closer to Labour in the past 14 months, he made it clear to Peres that his party would not join a narrow coalition and that Labour would be held accountable if it brought down the coalition.

By last night, all four religious parties had reportedly told the Likud they would not join a narrow Labour-led coalition.

Sharon Departs for U.S., South America

TA150805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] After a delay of several hours, and after the crisis concerning him was solved, Minister Ari'el Sharon left this morning on a trip to the United States and Latin America. Our correspondent Tzahi Noga reports that on the U.S. west coast, Minister Sharon will appear on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, and that in Argentina and Uruguay he will try to advance Israeli exports and trade with both countries. The industry and trade minister is accompanied by a delegation of industrialists and businessmen.

Moda'i 'Might Consider' Serving in New Coalition

TA141259 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Tel Aviv (ITIM) — Finance Minister Moda'i said last night that if requested to continue as finance minister as a "technocrat" and not as a politician in a narrow Alignment-led coalition, he may consider the offer.

"If I'm called to serve as a technocrat, without any guarantee of my political support in the Knesset, I might consider the proposal. But it must be made clear that the appointment would be professional and not political," Moda'i said in an interview on the Army Radio.

The minister said he is very concerned about the fate of the economic programme in view of recent developments within the coalition.

Shamir Concerned Over Egypt's Assistance to PLO

TA141922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] In a message to the Egyptian foreign minister, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed his concern over the efforts Egypt has been making to rehabilitate the PLO. In his message, the foreign minister wrote that Egypt's position can only be construed as instigation for violent action against Israel, and this conflicts with a clearly worded article in the peace agreement.

Rabin Meets Shultz, Weinberger; Makes Comment

TA150534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that in his talks in Washington the Americans expressed utter opposition to including the Soviet Union in the political process in the Middle East and said that President Reagan would not initiate a discussion on issues pertaining to our region in the summit meeting with Gorbachev. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that Minister Rabin's remarks regarding an international conference sounded more flexible than the position held by Shultz and Weinberger.

Last night Minister Rabin conferred with Secretaries Caspar Weinberger and George Shultz. At the end of the meeting with the secretary of state, Rabin said that two obstacles stand in the way of peace talks with Jordan: the question of including avowed PLO members and the issue of international auspices.

The issue of the searches for the *Daqar* submarine came up in the meeting with Weinberger, and Mr Rabin later said that if Egypt made an official request, the United States would comply and have U.S. divers start searching off the coast of Alexandria.

New Ambassador Departs for South Africa

TA151110 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] David Ari'el, Israel's ambassador-designate to South Africa, departed for his post yesterday. His arrival in Pretoria will end a long period of absence of an Israeli ambassador in South Africa after the departure of his predecessor, Eliyahu Lankin.

Foreign Ministry sources noted that most Western ambassadors have returned to South Africa in the last few months and there is no fear that the Israeli ambassador will be the only senior diplomatic representative. The decision to withhold the departure of the new ambassador was made several months ago during the tide of international criticism about the oppresive policy conducted by the South African Government against the blacks.

Security Arrangements With Lebanon Negotiable

TA150530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has again called for the deployment of UNIFIL troops along the Israel-Lebanon border. Israel continues to oppose a UNIFIL presence on the border, but the Voice of Israel's diplomatic correspondent quotes senior sources as saying that Jerusalem is prepared to renew negotiations with Lebanon on security arrangements although there is little optimism that such talks would bear fruit.

One Lebanese Killed, Fire Exchange in Security Zone

TA150755 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0740 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A Lebanese citizen was killed from shots fired by soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] on the ('Aqiyah) Bridge which is in the northern part of the security strip. The Lebanese citizen refused orders to stop when driving his car near the bridge.

Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz also reports about exchanges of fire between ASL soldiers and terrorists near the villages of Al-Qantarah and Rashaf. One of the shells fell into a bunker in which there were UNIFIL soldiers from the Irish contingent, but there were no injuries.

Consumer Price Index Rises 4.7 Percent in October

TA151225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Amazement in the Treasury: The consumers price index went up by 4.7 percent last month. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that in their next salaries the wage earners will receive a 3.7 percent wage increment. The index mainly reflects the hikes in prices of fruits, vegatables, clothing, footware, and housing. The price of the average consumer basket now stands at 1,100,000 shekels per month. During the first 10 months of the year the inflation rate amounted to 180 percent.

The finance minister admits that the index increased more than was expected, but he believes it will not shake the various components of the economic plan. He thinks the industrialists need not be compensated for the payment of wage increments. Minister Moda'i told our correspondent Arye Salman that interest rates in the economy will soon be decreased in a meaningful way, and that in the next months he expects a low index.

The president of the Manufacturers Association says that the increase of the index is disappointing, but this does not mean the end of the road. He is afraid that the industrialists will find it difficult to pay the wage increments without raising prices.

The Histadrut secretary general says that the Histadrut will under no circumstances forego the wage increments, and will not agree to exchange them for tax benefits. Qeysar told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that the exceptional index proves that the recovery of the economy must not be based only on wage cuts.

Total Industrial Exports Increase in 1985

TA081821 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by finance reporter Pinhas Landau]

[Text]Total industrial exports surged by 31.7 per cent last month, compared with October 1984. Industrial exports, excluding diamonds, went ahead by 26 per cent over year-ago levels.

These unofficial assessments were given yesterday to David Brodet, deputy director general of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, at a press conference held by the interdepartmental monitoring committee charged with overseeing the progress of the economic programme.

Seasonally adjusted figures show the average level of exports for September-October to have been 2.5 per cent higher than in the preceding two months, Brodet said.

Despite these apparently positive statistics, analysts were cautious not to attach too much importance to one month's figures, although the official spokesmen expressed satisfaction with them.

Government claims that industrial exports have risen by 10 per cent so far this year were disputed by sources in the Manufacturer's Association, who said that the rise in export volume was only 6 per cent annually, with the disparity stemming from exchange rate fluctuations, as the European currencies improved against the U.S. dollar.

'AL HAMISHMAR on 'Rebellion' in West Bank

TA081418 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 pp 5, 19

[Article by Mark Gefen: "The Revolt in Judaea and Samaria Is Coming Out of Hiding" — passages in boldface as published]

[Text] The red lights lit up a long time ago, even before the exposure of the Jewish underground in the West Bank, but the democratic regime regarded the emergence of scorn for the law with forgiveness, since, after all, this was a question of "pioneers," of "our brethren in Israel," and of "genuine patriots who go too far in what they say," and that is all.

Afterward came the exposure of the underground and acts of absolute terrorism, some of which were carried out and some of which were prevented (such as the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque). However, attorneys were then found from the rightist establishment who pathetically called "do not harm our envoys" (Yitzhaq Shamir), and the campaign began to grant amnesty even before sentences were handed down. After the sentences were given, there were those who claimed that the guilty had indeed erred but had "expressed regrets."

It even seemed that Gush Emunim had begun some kind of soul-searching. Here and there voices could be heard to say that the underground affair called for a re-examination of the methods of educating, informing, and functioning of that body, which represents the settlers in Judaea and Samaria. I do not know to what extent those voices were sincere and genuine — in view of the latest developments, I have my doubts — but they very rapidly subsided and returned to more extreme threats to the democratic regime in Israel.

I have been keeping a horrified watch over the *NEQUDA* publications, the paper that calls itself the paper of the settlers in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district, and I have found some shocking revelations in it. For example, in the latest edition Orna Porat from Elon More, criticizing the Israeli Government, writes about its "laxness toward Arabs' acts of murder," and states that "**our private government** is also guilty to some extent. Even our senior leaders, who enthusiastically swept us on to Sabastiyah, to 'Ofra, to marches and demonstrations, are now in large regional council buildings and yeshivot with luxurious buildings... They do not think about what we have to do... Let us not blame the government as long as our **own small government** is no better. Can one only react by way of an underground?

These are indeed clear words. The settlers already have a "government of their own," and there is open talk about the underground. Another writer in the same edition, Roni Sheskin, related to the attempt to set fire to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming: "The idea of setting fire to or blowing up the Dome of the Rock should not be so frightening." If he has any reservations about the idea, it is only because an explosion would lead to the mosque's being rebuilt. Therefore, in his opinion "the dome should have been dismantled, stone by stone, and handed over to King Husayn as a present from Israel."

An implied threat runs through all the publications, like a leitmotif, that if the government decides on territorial compromises, the force will be found to stop them from being carried out. Elyaqim He'etzni, for example, concludes a long article in the same edition of *NEQUDA* — an article filled with slanders against the prime minister, Shim'on Peres — with an unambiguous call: "Anybody who does not want to live in a Peace Now state, in an era of the fulfillment of its plans, had better get organized to dam the flood, and had better do so now, lest we wake up one morning in Judaea, Samaria, the Golan Heights, and perhaps also in Jerusalem, as we woke up in Sinai: too late." Nobody woke up as a result of that call by Elyaqim Ha'etzni, although the interpretation of "getting organized" leaves no room for doubt.

At the beginning of this week I received, on the editorial board, a sort of paper called *ALEF YOD*, which describes itself as a Jewish paper in Samaria and the Jordan Rift Valley, to which was attached a handwritten letter by Ya'aqov Rahamim, who claims to be the paper's editor. The man wanted to draw our attention to the article "Judaea and Samaria Will Not Fall Again" and, according to the above editor, it discusses the danger of a "civil war." Rahamim adds: "I saw it as my duty to publish this without a license, since the matter is grave and indicates the dangerous possibility of underground activity and so on." Upon studying the article, on Rahamim's recommendation, I could not believe my eyes: open talk of a revolt, of bloodshed, However, I will get to the contents of the article later. At first I thought this was an outburst of blind hatred by some lunatic, but I did not understand why such a thing had been published, even if the editor of the journal sympathized with these insane, dangerous ideas.

I then decided to clarify the matter at first hand with Ya'aqov Rahamim, who had added to his letter his home phone number in Samaria. It was a very strange conversation, whose contents I am reproducing here almost in their entirety.

Why did you send me the letter?

Rahamim: I wanted to warn of the danger that exists here... People here are beginning to talk... It is very grave (my interlocutor spoke in half-sentences, as though he was hesitating over what he could say and when to content himself with just a hint. This is how it went throughout the conversation — M.G.).

After all, you are the editor of this paper, and if matters are so dangerous, you could have stopped the publication, or do you sympathize with what is said?

Rahamim: No, under no circumstances... I do not associate myself with that... But the people here are already speaking out loud about what could happen... I have heard such things from even the head of one of the local councils...

Nevertheless, why the publication?

Rahamim: It would be better for everyone to know about the anticipated danger.

The article under discussion is signed by M. Ben-Yisra'el. I asked Rahamim for details about him, but the *ALEF YOD* editor was not prepared to provide them: "It is not a real name. But he is a serious man, I know him, and he is not one of the KAKH members... if he were just a lunatic, I would not have published his article, but he is an important man, and a very clever one... But, what is more important, these are not only his views, this is the reality here and now. People are speaking about this out loud. I asked a few of them whether they really mean what they say, and the answer was unequivocal. The head of one of the local councils used a certain expression I do not dare repeat... Referring to what is to be expected... I feel that something is happening in the field... If you again ask why I published the article, you had better know that this was a cry made because of the feeling that something must be done against this danger...

After that, Rahamim told me he had waited for a reaction from the field, for reservations to be expressed: "I was unpleasantly surprised. I was told that what was published was still very sensitive...Many people endorse the article...It is difficult for me to take in what I am hearing..."

My interlocutor sounded to me to be torn between the desire to create a stir — and he did indeed tell me "you can quote me" — and the fear of exposing too much, almost a fear for his personal safety, although this was not said by him.

I do not want to guess who that M. Ben-Yisra'el is, but it seems that I would not be far wrong in saying that he is one of the Gush Emunim leaders. The media have already reported that the author of the article speaks of a "civil war" and a revolt against the danger of a political settlement and so on. But the article itself is filled with sentences we should know about in order to understand the ways of this extremist propaganda, which may be training thousands for the "last battle," the battle against the government.

Indeed, that M. Ben-Yisra'el does not conceal his words in such fake formulas as, for instance, that used by Minister Shamir, "Peace in return for peace." He knows that there is no such possibility, and so, according to what he says, that peace Peres is trying to further is a "peace that nobody in the Middle East outside Israel's borders wants." And so, the article's author says, the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and many sober people in the state of Israel hoped and are still hoping for Peres to fail miserably in his peace efforts, since, in their view, success would strike a grave blow at Israel's security and could even, heaven forbid, lead to a situation far worse than a rift in the nation, a situation the likes of which the country has never known, even in the terrible days of the *Altalena* affair. [illegal immigrants' ship that scuttled itself rather than be captured by the British]

The man rejects any political settlement, with or without the PLO. Peace is not desirable at all. And if such a "danger" threatens our country, then that Ben-Yisra'el who is keeping his true identity secret predicts: "In that situation, the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza District and their supporters will awaken and **get organized** to fight to the death for the country. Let Mr Peres take note that this is the eleventh hour, that his path involves a terrible danger for the nation's integrity, a danger that it is not easy to even imagine, but it will force the prime minister to take it most seriously and weigh his moves very, very well." But the man is not content with just a hint, and decides to reveal the thoughts that "It is difficult to even imagine." Indeed, there will be no repetition of the Yamit affair, since there was "only passive resistance there," and here we have an open script for the revolt, shown to everybody:

"In specific terms, there will be more than one person who will say 'over my dead body' and act accordingly; everyone will prepare himself spiritually to stand in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and raise his hand and even his weapon against his brother. At this time of national emergency most measures are legitimate in the absence of any more comfortable and conventional alternative. We may be witnesses to a most horrifying drama: widescale and varied underground activity inside the Green Line area, a revolt in the IDF, subversion inside the security services, an armed rebellion in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and, finally, Jews fighting Jews."

All this is written in cold blood, even when threatening Jewish bloodshed. The author himself, so as not to leave any doubts, explains that he is not speaking for himself alone: "This is not a threat by a lunatic. If only it were a general threat. It is a thought-out and considered exposure of the wishes of many, and of what we can expect with the development of the moves that have recently begun. This is an exposure of decisions and acts that are to be expected in the nation, not by an 'underground' and not by some sort of body or group, but by rational people with high morals and values..."

The man also warns Shim'on Peres that when he makes political decisions, **"he must be ready to cover this check and pay in full for every drop of the price of blood that it soaks up, and he must be prepared to take responsibility for the victims who will fall from this nation, if the plans he is declaring are implemented..."**

I am not suggesting that we take this publication lightly and regard is as "just an article by one extremist." This is because the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria ("our private government," as the woman wrote in *NEQUDA*) this week published decisions that are not far from the aim of the article. If the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria says that any government decision about returning territory will be considered "illegal," this means that this body is disputing the government's right to make decisions, to rule the country. If it does not obey the Gush Emunim slogans and the government makes "illegal decisions," then one must rebel against it, and it is a short distance from here to that "civil war."

By the way, I do not know where the term "civil war" comes from, but I cannot regard M. Ben-Yisra'el (he is so heroic and so willing to fight to the last drop of blood that he does not dare to reveal his genuine name) and those like him as brothers of mine, or even my cousins; they are simply enemies of the democratic regime, the internal enemies of the State of Israel, and if an internal war breaks out, it will not be a war against "brethren" but against enemies.

We are already hearing voices from people who, on the surface, are expressing reservations about the threats of revolt, but in fact are continuing with the ideological reasoning. One of them, for example, is Knesset Member [MK] Rabbi Waldman of Tehiya, who, in a Voice of Israel confrontation with MK Shulamit Aloni, claimed tht he was certainly "against raising a hand against an IDF soldier," but added, and repeated this several times, that, on the matter of the territories, the determining authority is not the government or the Knesset, but the "Zionist nationalist infrastructure," according to which any concession of Eretz Yisra'el is tabu.

In other words, Rabbi Waldman denies the government (and the Knesset) its legal right to decide on political matters. Who decides what the meaning of that "nationalist infrastructure" is? Who has authorized Rabbi Waldman to speak in its name? This is nothing but an attempt to impose on the democratic regime the views of the nationalist-extremist minority, in the name of the mystique of an "infrastructure," to impose his views and his desire to prevent any chance of a peace settlement. What is the meaning of those reservations by Rabbi Waldman regarding raising a hand against IDF soldiers? How does he want to actualize the superiority of that "infrastructure" after rejecting democratic decision? The answer is provided by Gush Emunim members, and can be found in those same decisions by the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Is this really what we are to expect? I do not know, but I am sure that it is our duty to prepare ourselves for defense. I do not think that formalistic [last word in English] action, such as an appeal to the attorney general to put one or two people on trial for incitement to revolt can solve the problem. First, a serious examination must be made of what is happening there, in the field. How many arms caches are concealed in preparation for the "civil war?" Is there really subversion in the IDF or the Intelligence Corps? What is the leadership of the underground (and it does exist, without any doubt!) which is already, today, preparing the operative moves of the revole?

The main point is, is this government, which is built of half of the ideological and political supporters of that aggressive opposition to any political settlement, a settlement that involves territorial concessions, at all capable of coping with this danger?

The threat is real and overt. The answer must come from those groups in the public to whom the democratic regime is dear, and who must be prepared to do more than make speeches against the danger, or busy themselves with parliamentary activity. Against the threat to democracy, against the threat of a civil war, a sane force must prepare itself, but one that is ready to fight to the death for democracy, at any price.

Briefs

Immigration in 1985— According to data released by senior immigration officials, some 10,800 immigrants arrived in Israel from January to October 1985. In October there were some 930 immigrants, including 40 from the Soviet Union. [Summary]/*Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 85 p 3 TA*/

ALGERIA

Algerian-Tunisian Financial Agreement Signed

LD131148 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] In culmination of the visits between President Habib Bourguiba and Chadli Bendjedid, an agreement on financial cooperation between the Algerian and Tunisian Governments was signed in Algiers today. It was signed for Tunisia by Noureddine Hached in his capacity as Tunisian ambassador to Algeria and for Algeria by Mohamed Bardan, secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of Finance.

The agreement deals with loans granted by Algeria to Tunisia with easy terms. This is the first time such a thing has taken place in the history of economic relations between the two countries. The bases of this agreement were laid during the last visit that Mohamed Mzali paid to Algiers.

The first loan, amounting to $10 million, will be used to finance industrial projects in Tunisia, while the second loan, amounting to $20 million, will be used to finance a number of agricultural projects in southern Tunisia.

Yesterday Hatched paid a number of farewell visits to Boualem Benhamouda, Algerian finance minister, and Larbi Sfar, secretary general of the Algerian [word indistinct], on the occasion of his completion of his accreditation to Algeria and his return to Tunisia.

PRC To Participate in District Construction

LD120305 Algiers APS in English 1319 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 11 Nov 85 (APS) — A protocol of agreement which provides for the participation of the Chinese companies in the construction of the first part of District of El-Hama (Algiers), was signed yesterday here. This Chinese participation came within the framework of the international competition the Algerian officials underlined. The protocol highlighted the economic, the technical and the financial conditions of the Chinese participation, especially the costs and time limits of implementation, the quality of construction as well as the condition of inancing and the technological transfer.

LIBYA

Budapest TV Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi on U.S.

LD142237 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1945 GMT 14 Nov 85

[From "The Week" program: Interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by correspondent Alajos Chrudinak, in Tripoli on 13 November; Al-Qadhdhafi's answers in Arabic with superimposed translation — recorded]

[Text] [Chrudinak] U.S. President Reagan and even President Carter before him have alleged that Libya is a terrorist state, and that its leader — you: Al-Qadhdhafi — is public enemy number one of the United States. It is said that you are the most dangerous man on earth, someone who threatens peace, and so forth. In your opinion, what is the reason for this attack on Libya and on you, personally?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] America has greedy dreams, and now it imagines that it can attain these in the Arab region. But we are fighting to stop it achieving its aims. America is carrying out a comprehensive strategic move in order to encircle the socialist camp and the Soviet Union. It wants to annex Africa, Asia, Western Europe; it wants to gain control over the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, as well as the Pacific. And now it is militarizing space. It is pursuing an imperialist policy; it wants to swallow the entire world.

America's final aim is to place the socialist countries under a blockade and to annihilate the Soviet Union. America views the Arab countries as one of the spheres of interest it can control — where it can establish military bases and take the natural resources and use them in its imperialist wars. However, we are keeping an eye on America, and every time it interferes in the affairs of an Arab country we condemn it, attack it, and agitate against it. When the Libyan revolution began, we stopped America from plundering Libya, we took from it approximately 2 million square km of Libyan territory that earlier had been at the disposal of the American Armed Forces. We took the Libyan shore, which is about 2,000 km long, from it.

[Chrudinak] Along the Mediterranean.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, we took the Mediterranean shore of Libya, which had been under American control, from the Americans. Naturally, America does not like this, and this is why America regards us as its number one enemy. This is because we are opposing it while America is working against the Soviet Union. We often say: If someone is endeavoring to reach a great goal but meets resistance along the way, however small that resistance may be, it regards this as its number one enemy, the one it must defeat before it can progress toward the great goal. When America proceeds toward the great target, the socialist camp and the Soviet Union, it finds that Libya is one of the points of resistance in its path. This is how we have become public enemy number one: Because America can advance toward its goal only if it eliminates resistance along the way.

Look, I would not like to see the Arab countries trodden upon by the American boot while America was advancing toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. In other words, we are hindering America in its imperialist policy aimed at the Soviet Union. We are doing a service to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, as well as opposing imperialism. Our national interests dictate that we should oppose it, because we do not want to become an American colony.

[Chrudinak] This is an interest we hold in common.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] At the same time, we are doing a service to the Soviet Union, because if the Soviet Union succeeds in overcoming imperialism, this will have a favorable effect on our issues of national fate, because imperialism is the common enemy.

[Chrudinak] You are accused of giving assistance to the liberation movements, to international terrorism. It is said that terrorists are trained here. What can you say to these accusations?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Naturally, I oppose terrorism. In my opinion it is precisely America that is carrying out terrorist actions, and here in the Middle East it is the Israelis. This is the real terrorism, because we are supporting the peoples' struggle for independence, but the imperialists, Zionists, and racists do not want these peoples to gain their freedom. They are even accusing the PLO of being a terrorist organization, yet it is a movement for national independence. Thus, when we help liberation organizations we are accused of supporting terrorism: They say that Libya supports terrorism because we are giving help to the national liberation movements. The matter is extremely simple: They call the struggle for independence, which the world regards as a just fight of humanity — its sacred cause — terrorism.

[Chrudinak] Would you be willing to take part in an international conference dealing with the fight against terrorism?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes.

[Chrudinak] What sort of recommendations would you put forward there?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What I would like is for this international conference to come together in order to discuss the concept of terrorism, in order to define the meaning of terrorism. Then, those who support the activities that the world has determined to be terrorism should be declared terrorists. I am sure that the conference, after determining the meaning of the word terrorism, would condemn America, because terrorism is what is done by America and the Israelis.

People's Congresses Join Revolutionary Guard

LD150756 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Many basic and educational people's congresses in a number of the regions of the Jamahiriyah have decided to join the Green Revolutionary Guard. The masses of these congresses stressed in cables to the brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution their everlasting commitment to the authority of the people and their readinesss to implement the death order at any time in order to defend the aims and gains that were accomplished by the people of the Jamahiriyah because of the revolution.

The congresses that announced their joining of the Green Revolutionary Guard include: the educational congress in the settlement of Al-Fajr Al-Jadid in Benghazi; the student congress in the settlement of the secondary Al-Niqat Al-Khams; the masses of the Shuhada' al-Birat Basic People's Congress in the municipality of Tarhunah; the revolutionary force in [name indistinct]; and the revolutionary force in each of Libya Insurance Company, Tripoli branch; Al-Nakhil Hotels and Tourism Company; the Tripoli Teachers Congress; Tubruq refinary; and the student masses in the settlement of the Institution of the Financial and Administrative Sciences in Janzurah.

Support Expressed in Face of U.S. 'Conspiracies'

Palestinian Group's Message

LD141612 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 30, Nov. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a telegram from Dr. Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. It reads:

"On behalf of the leadership, cadres, fighters of the Popular Struggle Front and also on behalf of myself, we hereby announce that we firmly stand with your revolution, people and yourself against the imperialist threats and against the conspiracies hatched by the CIA which not only aim against you personally but also against the Great al-Fateh Revolution, its achievements and our Arab nation.

These conspiracies represent a violation and flagrant intervention in the rights of our nation and its national integrity.

Imperialism has always threatened the Arab people and has become even more arrogant when Reagan assumed office to take the form of direct and indirect military intervention. It still escalates its aggression policy against our Arab nation. Its latest scheme was this conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people.

O brother, we take the pledge while having our fingers on the trigger, that any aggression against the Great al-Fateh Revolution represents an aggression against the Palestinian revolution. We will use all forms of struggle to combat against any U.S. imperialist aggression against the Great al-Fateh Arab Revolution.

The right of our Arab nation and people is sacred that should not be violated. no flagrant threats of plots could frighten us, for we will stand up against any plot that aims at wrecking al-Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

We reiterate to you that we will firmly carry on struggling against the enemies of our nation and will remain with you in one trench."

Arab Envoys in Moscow

LD142331 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, Safar 30, Nov. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The council of Arab ambassadors in Moscow strongly denounced the American conspiracies against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which were revealed by *THE WASHINGTON POST* newspaper recently.

This came during a meeting the council held this morning in the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Moscow.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Libya, Comments

LD142218 Nouakchott Domestic Service
in Arabic 2030 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned this morning to Nouakchott after paying an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. After his arrival, the minister made the following statement:

I paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah between 9 and 12 November at the invitation of my brother Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison. During that visit I handed the leader of the 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, a message from his brother Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president of the republic. I also carried out a number of talks with my colleague Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki and other officials in the Jamahiriyah. The bilateral relations and cooperation between our fraternal countries were at the center of these talks. We also discussed the Arab, African, and international issues of joint interest.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to my brothers in the Jamahiriyah for the warmth of my reception and their hospitality.

Gulf Fund for UN To Aid Agricultural Project

AB132237 Dakar PANA in English 1407 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Rome, 13 Nov (PANA) — The Arab Gulf Fund for the United Nations (AGFUND) has agreed to finance an agricultural project in Mauritania for which the food and agriculture organization (FAO) will be the executing agency.

In a press release to the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) on Wednesday, the FAO disclosed that AGFUND recently granted Mauritania 499,000 dollars for implementing a vegetable seed and fruit tree production project.

The new initiative brings to 10 million dollars, and to 22 the total number of projects financed or being financed by the fund in some 20 African, Asian, Middle East, and Latin American countries.

MOROCCO

Libya's Al-Humaydi, Al-Turayki Arrive 14 Nov

LD141527 Rabat Domestic Service
in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A few minutes ago a Libyan delegation arrived at Sale airport. The delegation includes Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution, and 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. Maj al-Humaydi, leader of the delegation, made the following statement to the press:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to be in Morocco to attend [word indistinct] the session of the African Arab Union. On this occasion we salute our Moroccan people, the unionist and genuine Arab people of this ancient civilization, and we also salute His Majesty King Hassan II. This visit will be an opportunity for me to deliver a verbal message to the king from his brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. We will also have meetings with Moroccan officials to discuss and boost our relations for the benefit of our homeland and our peoples. [end recording]

The delegation was received at the airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister for foreign affairs, cooperation and information; Abdelhakim Laraki, Moroccan minister resident in the Jamahiriyah; Mohammad Zway, Libyan official resident in Morocco; and Abdelkhaliq Bendjalul, governor of Sale.

SUDAN

Iran Reportedly To Release Sudanese POW's

JN151046 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) — The Sudanese newspaper *AL-AYYAM* issued here this morning said that the Iranian Government decided to release Sudanese prisoners of war in appreciation of relations between the two friendly peoples and governments. The newspaper added that a delegation comprising Ambassador Mustafa Hasan Ahmad, director of the Asia Department at the Foreign Ministry; Misbah al-Sadiq, deputy president of the Sudanese Red Crescent Association; and adviser Makkawi al-Khalifah of the consular department will leave for the Islamic Republic of Iran within the next few days to supervise the reception and transfer of the Sudanese prisoners of war.

Sudanese Leader on Mediating Iran-Iraq War

LD101436 Kuwait KUNA in English 1155 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 10 (KUNA) — Head of Sudan's Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab Monday expressed, in press statements published here, his country's readiness to mediate an end to the Iraq-Iran war, indicating that recent restoration of diplomatic ties between Khartoum and Tehran does not mean that Sudan stands against Iraq.

Siwar al-Dhahab told the latest issue of *AL-MAJALESS KUWAITI* magazine that Sudan can play "a significant role in mediation efforts to halt this war" raging into its sixth consecutive year, repeating earlier assertions that the conflict has brought much drain "on potentials which should have been directed against the main enemy of the Arab nation." Interviewed in Cairo, during his recent visit to Egypt, Sudan's military leader reiterated his country's unequivocal support to the Palestinian question and remarked that recent restoration of diplomatic ties with Iran should not mean that Khartoum is siding against Iraq.

On the future of democracy in his country, Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized commitment of the transitional military and civilian government to hold general elections and ensure transition of power to a civilian elected administration by next April.

The interim Sudanese leader asserted that elections would go ahead even if a peace settlement of the southern Sudan question was not reached by the time and stated that southern representation would be ensured in the new constituent assembly when it meets next April 26th.

Southern Sudan rebels, led by commander of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), Colonel John Garang, are fighting a bush war in the area over the past three years. The movement has lately announced a temporary truce in preparation for a national conference, planned to recommend a peace settlement of the question.

On the mushrooming of political parties in the country, now stimated at 40 different organisations, General Siwar Al-Dhahab attributed the phenomenon to 16 years of absence of democracy in Sudan and pointed that a new law governing activities of these parties would be soon introduced.

Without mentioning a specific date, he stated that the draft law would make it conditional on political parties to desist from "political anarchy and formation of para-military forces."

Regarding the poor performance of Sudanese political parties after last April 26's popular uprising, which brought to an end 16 years of despotic rule by the ousted regime of president Ja'far Numayri, Siwar al-Dhahab said that the situation was now better "with earnest attempts (by these parties) to rally their forces, because we believe that the presence of strong parties will undoubtedly bring in a strong government," he concluded.

Sudan, PLO Working To 'Activate' Palestine Issue

GF081608 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Nov (WAKH) — Sudanese Defence Minister Maj. General 'Uthman 'Abdallah disclosed that his country is undertaking joint efforts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to activate the Palestinian issue.

In a statement carried by UAE *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper today, Gen. 'Abdallah said the efforts, conducted by a joint Sudanese-PLO committee, are designed to achieve a minimum degree of understanding among the Arab states to create an adequate mood for the forthcoming Riyadh summit.

The committee was set up during last months visit to Sudan by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The Sudanese minister said that a recent meeting by the committee entrusted the Palestinian side to conduct contacts with a number of Arab states, adding a further meeting will shortly take place in one of the Arab capitals.

'High-Level' Delegation to Visit PRC in Dec

EA082306 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Nov — A government high-level delegation led by chief of staff and Transitional Military Council member, Gen (engineer) Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, will fly the first week of next December for a several-day visit to Beijing. The delegation will meet with top Chinese officials and discuss with them means of boosting and developing bilateral ties between the two countries. The delegation will comprise a number of high-ranking Army officers and officials of executive bodies.

Prime Minister Receives Egyptian Ambassador

GF141940 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received here today Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Mashrafah.

Following the meeting the ambassador said that the meeting dealt with relations between the two countries and their development in light of the results of the prime minister's visit to Cairo in October. The meeting also dealt with the conception of the upcoming meeting of the Sudanese-Egyptian committee, which is due to convene in Khartoum at the end of this month to discuss the views, propositions, and various alternatives for developing integration between the two fraternal countries.

The ambassador said that the general conception of integration, which will be discussed by the two countries' experts, will concentrate on joint production projects, particularly in the agricultural and agricultural industry fields. He said that the level of the joint committee's representation will be decided at the beginning of next week.

Union Rejects TMC-Approved Election Law

GF142036 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1707 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — The General Union of Sudanese Laborers has announced its rejection of the election law in the form that was approved by the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the cabinet during their joint session yesterday.

In a press statement here today Muhammad 'Uthman Jamma', president of the union, said that the union has decided to convene an emergency and extraordinary meeting of the union's central committee to make a decision on the election law.

He said that the Sudanese laborers union will brief the political forces next week on its view toward the election law and the representation of new forces, including the laborers, so that their responsibility in this delicate phase through which the country is passing is seen.

The president of the Sudanese laborers union pointed out that the union had briefed the ministerial committee on the views of the political forces with regard to the election law. The union also briefed the TMC's Political Committee on the union's point of view with regard to allocating seats for laborers at the constituent assembly, particularly when the duties of this assembly include laying down the permanent constitution of the country.

Mr Jamma' said that following the uprising the union decided to be an independent labor union movement far removed from politics and that it decided to participate in national issues that concern the country based on its patriotic feelings.

Islamic Front Welcomes New Election Law

JN151104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 15 (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front has welcomed the issuance of the new election act by the TMC and the Cabinet on Wednesday. In a relevant statement the Front said the approval of the act manifested the keenness of both councils to hand over power to the people.

The front urges other political forces to rally their masses in preparation for exercising their democratic rights.

Minister Says Elementary Teachers Strike Lifted

JN141147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — All the demands of the Trade Union of Elementary Stage Teachers have been approved. Accordingly, the elementary stage teachers strike, which began last Monday and was scheduled to last 1 week, has been lifted. Minister of Education Bashir Haju al-Tum announced this yesterday. He said that the ministry supported the teachers' demands and stood at their side to affirm its continuous endeavors to meet their just demands.

He pointed out that the teachers' causes were discussed in a meeting between their representatives, a specialized committee, and the education minister. He asserted that there was no problem [word indistinct] on what was agreed upon concerning the demands, which included the allotment of an executive position for the elementary stage and the rejection of some points regarding the new elementary stage structure.

Other Teachers Continue Strike

JN151116 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 15 Nov

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 15 (SUNA) "Intermediate Schools Teachers Trade Union (ISTTU) will continue its declared strike till current Nov. 20," announced (ISSTU) Chairman Ahmad Daf'allah Mustafa. Mustafa went on saying that they were not informed on the outcome of the meeting held between the Trade Union Executive Committee with the committee entrusted by the Cabinet to discuss teachers demands. On the other hand Elementary School Teachers Trade Union (ESTTU) General Secretary al-Tayyib Khalifah Hasan affirmed the lift of the ESTTU strike after the consent over its demands.

National Alliance Urges Cease-Fire Compliance

JN141054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1033 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 14 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NAS) called on the Armed Forces and Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) led by John Garang to have self control and be committed to the ceasefire to reach good outcomes of dialogue.

The NAS current session's chairman Salah 'Abd al-Salam said that the ceasefire shall be viewed without sensitivities because the whole matter requires high self control.

The Alliance leaders will later on met with the Transitional Military Council to review the report of the Alliance envoy who recently met with the SPLA representative in Addis Ababa and the outcomes reached in this respect to prepare for the national conference.

Chief of Staff Says Southern Region 'Stable'

JN141432 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, People's Armed Forces chief of staff, has asserted that the security situation in the southern region is stable and that the Armed Forces are in complete control there. In a statement to the press today, his excellency welcomed at dialogue as well as the efforts being exerted with all parties in this regard. He noted that self-defense is necessary.

Garang Pays 'Compliments to' Citizens for Support

EA111939 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has congratulated and paid special compliments to the people of (Mjie), Boya, (Toboza), Didinga, (Lango), and (Kachipo) for their firm stand alongside SPLA forces in their respective areas. The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM has said that despite the obnoxious and morbid agitation and propaganda by the supposedly educated and presumably enlightened circles in Juba, the entire Kapoeta countryside was totally behind the SPLA. The spokesman added that our people in the Kapoeta countryside have not been irritated in the least by the fact that the SPLA has now blocked the whisky and beer pipeline to Juba.

International Group Issues 'Favorable' Report

LD141605 Kuwait KUNA in English 1254 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 14 (KUNA) — A major report on the state of politics and human rights in Sudan was issued here Thursday by the respected Swiss-based International Commission of Jurists. The report, which portrayed a generally favourable picture of Sudan in the post-Numayri period, came as a result of a fact-finding mission to the country this autumn by three senior legal figures.

These were Jordanian Supreme Court Judge Adib Halasa, top Irish lawyer John Cook and the secretary of the Swiss-based Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Ustinia Dogopol.

During the course of their trip, from September 17 to October 6, the team met top members of the Transitional Military Council, leading politicians from several parties, lawyers, judges, trade unionists, prison officials, academics and representatives of various regional and ethnic groups.

The ICJ said it had been monitoring human rights in Sudan for a number of years, and had been very concerned about repeated allegations of torture, illegal detentions, suppression of the freedom of speech and the denial of many basic human rights during the Numayri period.

One aspect in particular causing concern had been the introduction of penalties from Shari'ah law without the guarantee of a fair trial, it added.

The ICJ had been planning to send a team to Sudan when President Numayri was ousted on April 6 this year.

The report listed a number of basic statistics on Sudan, noting that its per capita income of 440 U.S. dollars and external debts of some 10 billion dollars made it among the world's 25 most poor states.

Because of the drought, major economic problems and wide-scale corruption, up to 1.5 million Sudanese had gone to work in other countries, many of them to the Gulf, it said.

Perhaps the major problem facing Sudan was the war between the mainly black south and the mainly Arab north of the country, "as neither real economic or political developments can take place until this conflict is resolved".

The catalysts for Numayri's downfall included the forceful imposition of aspects of Islamic law "as he conceived them" and the harshness of the applications of the laws, like the execution of 76-year-old Mahmud Taha, the ICJ commented.

Another reason was the former president's apparent disregard for the situation of his countrymen, as evidenced in speeches he made suggesting that Sudan's food crisis was caused by people insisting on eating three meals a day, it went on.

Across Sudan many people firmly believed that head of state general siwar al-Dhahab was personally committed to handing the government to civilians by April 1986.

"Clear questions have been raised about the intentions of other members of the Transitional Military Council and several high-ranking military officers. Questions have also been raised about the [word indistinct] of the Islamic Front," the report stated.

The report contained a 32-point annex, containing all the ICJ's conclusions and recommendations.

Among the key items was the recommendation that Numayri's "September laws", introduced in 1983 and 84, should be repealed. These laws were Numayri's interpretation of Shari'ah.

"Most people the mission spoke with questioned the sincerity of the motives behind these enactments, stating they were introduced out of political opportunism rather than religious conviction. "These people included religious leaders and devout Muslims. The majority maintain that these laws are not a correct reflection of the Shari'ah and do a disservice to Islamic law", it said.

The mission had been informed that the government intended to make major amendments to the laws, which would remove the most objectional features, but no timetable for this had been given, the ICJ noted. The special courts set up by Numayri should be disbanded and the present power of administrative detention should be subject to stricter review procedures, the recommendations continued. Laws introduced last year and in 1983 which encroached on the independence of the judiciary should be repealed, it said.

The study calls on the government to broaden the political debate within the country, and added that fair access by all political groups to the state-controlled television station should be ensured.

Some aspects of the provisional constitution were vaguely-worded, like Article 113 dealing with the declaration of a state of emergency. It cautioned of a general feeling inside Sudan about the possibility of a further coup, and said the authorities should remain alert to this as it constituted as great a danger to national stability, as did actions by regional groups.

The government was to be commended for having disbanded Numayri's state security force, and the mission urged the authorities to ensure that former members of the force did not receive employment with the police or army, the ICJ went on. Prison conditions needed to be improved, and the present use of chains and leg irons should cease immediately, it said.

The report concluded by urging the international community "to give its support to Sudan in its efforts to rebuild the institutions of democracy and to ensure that any internal difficulties are not fueled by outside influences."

TUNISIA

UGTT Executive Appoints Acting Secretary General

LD150423 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1205 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 14 Nov (TAP) — The Executive Bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT) met yesterday and appointed Sadok Allouch as acting secretary general for the UGTT.

Islamic Tendency Expresses Support for UGTT

LD141159 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1409 gmt 13 nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 13 Nov (KUNA) — The opposition Islamic Tendency Movement today called for the release of all UGTT trade union members still detained and for lifting the political ban imposed upon UGTT secretary General Habib Achour, and for respecting the UGTT's unity and independence.

In a statement published here today and signed by its general guide, Rachid Ghanouchi, the movement expresses its "support for every rational initiative aimed at restorating legitimacy on the basis of a respect for the independence, democracy, and unity of the trade union action."

The statement adds that "the recent flagrant interference in the UGTT's affairs, the occupation of its premises, and the attack upon its legitimate leadership by beatings, insults, detentions, and distortions, under the guise of a feverish information campaign directed against the trade union strugglers headed by Habib Achour, and ending with his detention under arbitrary house arrest constitute a major catastrophe afflicting our country and a true open plot, and substitution of the logic of coups for the logic of dialogue and democracy heralding a totalitarian rule of which we have warned before."

The statement says that "out of its belief in the great islamic principles of upholding the right, ending the evil, aiding the wronged and fighting the denunciation of the wronged; out of its fiath in consultation as a means of ending differences through dialogue; out of its national responsibility and concern for the country's sublime intersts; out of its appreciation of the freedom enjoyed by our country where a free press, and cultural political, and humanitarian societies have emerged enjoying a measure of freedom and independence — freedom which is the fruit of the struggle of the workers and youth which makes the attacks upon the trade union organization an act of direct threat on all of the above — the Islamic Tendency Movement strongly denounces the open interference that has taken place and continues to take place in the affairs of the trade union organization and calls for the release of all trade union detainees and respect for the UGTT's independence and integrity. It also supports every rational initiative aimed at a return to legitimacy on the bases of respect for the independence, democracy, and unity of the trade union action."

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR National Council Meets 13 November

LD150745 Algiers Domestic Service
in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] SDAR National Council held an extraordinary session yesterday in the headquarters of the province of Ausert in El-Farsia under the chairmanship of Mr Hamoudi Ahmed Baba, member of the Polisario Political Bureau and chairman of the council, and with the attendance of the members of the Saharan Government, including the prime minister.

A statement issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture pointed out that during the meeting the prime minister presented a detailed review of the great efforts that have been made to create this new province with all its administrative, social, and productive vital institutions.

The statement pointed out that this new accomplishment constitutes a successful confrontation with the administration policy adopted by the Rabat regime against the Saharan people.

On this occasion, the Saharan National Council stressed anew its insistence on continuing its just struggle for the restoration of its occupied soil

On the other hand, we would like to point out that between 23 and 24 November an international seminar will be held in Paris about peace for the Saharan people. This seminar will be held on the eve of the 6th Polisario conference and before the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the declaration of SDAR.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Reports 12 November Combat Successes

EA140942 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] forces have dealt Ethiopian troops a severe blow on the Nakfa and Halhal fronts and forced them to retreat. The day before yesterday, Dergue forces on the Nakfa front carried out a day and night offensive along the Afabet-Nakfa road, but returned to their positions without any success. During this victorious defensive operation our combatants killed 250 Ethiopian soldiers and wounded 350 others. Our heroes also captured 120 light and medium weapons and one grader.

Prior to this defensive operation, our heroic combatants crushed an enemy force that was advancing toward (Haroya) on the right flank of the Nakfa front. During this brief clash 15 enemy soldiers were killed and 30 were wounded. Six rifles were seized from them.

Our heroic people's force repulsed an enemy offensive on the Halhal front. In this clash, which took place the day before yesterday, 120 enemy soldiers were killed and 210 were wounded. One radio communications set was captured.

KENYA

'Semi-Full' Agreement Reached at Uganda Peace Talks

JN151101 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 15 (SUNA) A semi-full agreement was reached between the Ugandan Military Council and the resistance army on all topics put before them. Well-informed sources told (SUNA) that it was agreed on forming a surveillance committee to monitor the cease-fire agreement. Besides, multinational forces from Kenya, Tanzania, Britain and Canada will arrive soon to temporarily maintain security until an Ugandan Army based on new bases and comprising equal numbers from the two sides be formed in addition to giving leader of the Ugandan National Resistance Youri Museveni the post of the vice-president of the Military Council and seven seats for his men in the 15 persons formed Military Council.

Government Side's Consultations

EA141015 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Nelson Osiemo report entitled: "Ugandans Return for Consultations"]

[Excerpt] Three of the government delegates to the current Uganda peace talks yesterday flew back to Kampala for consultations. They are the minister for internal affairs, Dr Paul Ssemogerere, who has been heading the delegation; his deputy at the talks, Mr Olara Otunnu, who is also the minister for foreign affairs; and another delegate, Dr Kweya, who is an Army officer and also a member of the ruling Military Council. They are expected back in Nairobi today.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Meets With Heads of News Media

EA140720 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has expressed thanks to news media institutions for work carried out during the transitional period of the change in leadership from the first phase to the second phase of the government.

Ndugu Mwinyi said news media organs performed a major and splendid job throughout the general elections campaign period, the swearing-in of the second president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the ceremonies to bid farewell to President Nyerere, who stepped down from the presidency, and the welcoming of the president of the second phase of the government.

President Mwinyi expressed these thanks today while addressing heads of news media institutions at the State House in Dar es Salaam. Speaking on the freedom of news media institutions, Ngugu Mwyinyi promised that the second phase of the government would not interfere with the freedom of news media institutions but cautioned them not to publish or broadcast news that would endanger the security of the nation and give enemies leeway to sabotage the country and thus weaken Tanzanian efforts to build a united nation.

He said the party and government would continue to assist news media institutions to facilitate their operations and provide them with work tools and other necessary essential services. He said although the nation's economic state was not healthy the government would strive to assist news media organs to carry out their duties successfully.

President Mwinyi called on the news media organs in the mainland and islands to cooperate and exchange knowledge and experience to foster party and government responsibilities in educating, entertaining, and informing the people.

Heads of news media organs congratulated President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on his election as the second president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and promised to ensure the success of the work of the second phase under his leadership.

President Receives Zambian Leader's Message

EA142058 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has called on the international community to continue pressuring the Boer regime of South Africa so as to hasten the independence of that country. Ndugu Mwinyi said nationalists in South Africa deserve moral and material support from the international community in their struggle against apartheid and for the final liberation of South Africa. President Mwinyi was speaking at State House in Dar es Salaam after receiving a special message from the chairman of the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa, President Kaunda of Zambia.

Ndugu Mwinyi was handed the message by Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma, who paid him a courtesy call today.

UGANDA

NRA Official Cited on Hijack, Arms Supplies

EA141642 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Nov p 1

[Report by Gideon Mulaki, "NRA Sets Terms for Plane Release"]

[Excerpts] The recently-appointed chief administrator of the areas held by the NRA, Haji Musa Kigongo, said at Kasese yesterday that soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army (the government army) had been responsible for the hijack.

"And we welcome the aircraft", Haji Kigongo gloated. Speaking to the *NATION* at Kasese, Haji Kigongo said: "We gave them clearance to land in our territory to avoid being stranded in the air. Some of the passengers have been allowed to go back to their homes, while the soldiers have defected to us".

He dismissed allegations that Libyans were arming the NRA. "We have not received arms from Libya. Our chief source of arms of all types are the barracks of the so-called government in Kampala. We hit them and they run, leaving us truckloads of armaments", said Haji Kigongo.

In Nairobi the committees drafting an agreement between the Military Council and the NRM continued with their work at Harambee House yesterday. All committee members interviewed expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached soon.

Commerce Minister Receives GDR Ambassador

EA082041 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Uganda Government is totally committed to further strengthening trade relations with the GDR and other friendly countries. This was stated by the minister of commerce, Mr Ignatius (Ojula) Malinga, when he was meeting the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Uganda, Mr Bruno Meyer, at the minister's headquarters in Kampala.

A statement issued after the meeting said the two men had mutual and fruitful discussions concerning trade relations between the two countries. According to the statement, Mr Malinga assured the envoy of the Uganda Government's total commitment to honor all the international agreements on cooperation. The ambassador informed the minister of his country's readiness to continue and extend commercial relations with Uganda.

Ugandan Official Accused of Fraud Flees to UK

AB100911 Paris AFP in English 0837 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 10 (AFP) — The acting Ugandan high commissioner (ambassador) to Kenya, Jork Bugingo, has fled to Britain after being accused by his government of fraud, the *SUNDAY NATION* newspaper reported here today.

According to the newspaper's source, Mr. Bugingo left Nairobi on October 13 this year without handing over his office as instructed by the ruling Military Council in Kampala.

Mr. Bugingo had been summoned home for "consultations" but instead abandoned his office which was providing services to the Ugandan Government delegation in peace talks with the opposition National Resistance Army (NRA). It was not known if he was seeking political asylum in Britain, the paper said.

The paper said a letter from the Ugandan High Commission (embassy) here to the chairman of the Military Council in Kampala dated October 13, the day Mr. Bugingo fled, accused him of being involved in various irregularities.

These included involvement in irregular procurement of goods in Kenya and of overpaying on some invoices to Kenyan firms. He is also said to have kept all correspondence regarding the purchases to himself, the paper said.

According to the paper's source, Mr. Bugingo is alleged to have overcommitted payments to the tune of some 13,714,751.50 shillings (about 800,000 dollars) and used such dealings to raise money to buy property in both Kenya and Britain.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Egypt's Ghali, Mubarak Message

AB140029 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state, President Paul Biya, today granted audience to the Egyptian minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali. Talking to our staff man, James Achani Ponchem, Dr Butrus Ghali said he was bearer of a special message for President Paul Biya, inviting him to Egypt.

[Begin recording] [Ghali] I was asked by President Mubarak to convey a written message to the President, Paul Biya. This message is related to the bilateral relations between the two countries, consultations, the [words indistinct] trying to reinforce inter-African cooperation, that is, to reinforce the cooperation between South and South as a prerequisite for better dialogue between the South and the North. President Paul Biya has accepted the invitation to visit Egypt and a date will be decided through the diplomatic channel between the two countries.

[Ponchem] Were your discussions with the head of state connected to the next Cameroon-Egypt mixed commission that is expected to be held here in Yaounde in the next few months?

[Ghali] You have mentioned the joint commission between the two countries. I have [words indistinct] with the minister of foreign affairs [words indistinct] for the preparation of the meeting of the joint commission. We hope that the meeting of the joint commission will be held here in Yaounde in the next months, next year — in the beginning of year — in January and February. The relations between our two countries are excellent not only on the African level, but on the diplomatic level. We are having regular consultations, and, as I said, we share the same principles and we believe very much in the importance of the relation, the connection [words indistinct]. [end recording]

On South Africa, the Egyptian special envoy said Egypt had joined the rest of other countries to condemn the activities of the racist Pretoria regime. Asked whether Egypt is not disturbed by the other countries establishing friendly relations with Israel, Dr Butrus Ghali said the countries having relations with Israel are sovereign and it all depends on their governments.

CHAD

CAC-CDR-Government Reconciliation Agreement

AB132352 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Nov 85

["Text" of the national reconciliation agreement concluded in Libreville on 11 November between the Chadian Government and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council — read by announcer]

[Text] The government of the Republic of Chad and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CAC-CDR], which met from 5 to 11 November 1985 in Libreville in the Republic of Gabon,

Considering that Chad is a secular republic that is one and indivisible;

Considering the threats of all kinds that hung over Chad as a free and sovereign nation;

Considering that the main obstacle to peace in Chad is the occupation of part of the national territory by Libya and its permanent aggression against the Chadian people;

Considering our people's determination to safeguard their unity and independence and to ensure respect for Chad's borders as they were inherited from the colonial masters in 1960 and recognized by the charters of the OAU and the United Nations;

Considering the manifest determination of the Chadian people to establish a true democratic life that will enable them to set up institutions of their choice;

Considering that national reconciliation and the unity of Chadians are the guarantee of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and development;

Considering the need to pursue the efforts to safeguard the security of the people and their property and to ensure their inviolability;

Considering the permanent determination of the government to pursue efforts for national reconciliation and the readiness of the CAC-CDR to act in this direction, agree on the following:

1. Institutions: The Fundamental Act of the Republic remains the state's only legal basis until a constitution is adopted by referendum, which shall govern the political and administrative life of the nation. They undertake to work for the installation of a democratic life that will guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, associations, and local communities and the effective participation of all the social classes in the management of public affairs. If circumstances permit, within a resonable time limit beginning from the date of the signing of the present agreement the government undertakes to submit to a popular referendum a draft constitution, which will be the fundamental law governing the political and administrative life of the republic, and whose [word indistinct] content is attached to this agreement.

2. The Armed Forces: The defense of the fatherland being a [word indistinct] duty, the Chadian Army must remain a popular army of such nature as to contribute to national stability and unity. The Chadian National Armed Forces (?remain) open to all armed elements of the opposition who wish to remain soldiers and who fulfill the criteria for army recruitment. In times of peace the Army must be an instrument of development, which must be harmoniously integrated in the socioeconomic life of the country.

3. Internal policy: To practice an internal [as heard] policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries that love peace,

freedom, justice, and progress and to favor the peaceful solution of present and future conflicts among states. To practice a policy of good-neighborliness and active solidarity with neighboring countries; respect the principles enshrined in the charters of the OAU and the United Nations; revise or update the cooperation agreements on the basis of mutual interests and reciprocal benefit; support the legitimate struggle of peoples under racial and colonial domination; combat all forms of hegemony, expansionism, and racism no matter their source; and to practice nonalignment.

4. Immediate measures: Proclamation of a general amnesty in favor of all political refugees and exiles, immediate release of all political detainees and war prisoners of the various opposition organizations as soon as they adhere to the present agreement, and encouragement of the repatriation of the refugees and facilitation of their reintegration. The government will take necessary measures for the reinsertion of the political detainees, the war prisoners, and the refugees and their admission into active life. It will ensure the recuperation of property belonging to the released detainees, as well as to the refugees and political exiles, as soon as they return to Chad. It will guarantee their personal security and that of their property, strengthen the Refugees Reception Committee, and give it appropriate means, with the help of the international community. No legal action will be taken against anyone for past military activities.

The government and the CAC-CDR make a patriotic appeal to all our brothers fighting for the opposition, wherever they may be, to join the Chadian National Armed Forces so as to devote themselves to the defense of the fatherland. Immediate measures will be taken for their integration.

5. Future negotiations with the opposition: The government and the CAC-CDR undertake to work together to carry through to the end the national reconciliation with all the opposition organizations. No effort will be spared to enable the peaceful settlement of the crisis through direct dialogue with the Chadians (?following) the application of the agreement. This agreement will become effective as of the date it is signed. It is open to all the opposition organizations. It will be deposited with the OAU, as well as with the Republic of Gabon in its position as an observer and witness.

Concluded in Libreville on 11 November 1985

[Signed] For the government of the Republic of Chad: Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara
For the CAC-CDR: Mahamat (Solisi Katoum), deputy secretary of the CAC-CDR
For the Republic of Gabon: Leon (Passi), permanent delegate general of the General Secretariat of the Gabonese Democratic Party

Appendix to Agreement

AB140002 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Appendix to the national reconciliation agreement concluded in Libreville on 11 November between the Chadian Government and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR) — read by announcer]

[Text] Although the first hours of Chad's independence witnessed moments of glory and prosperity, the situation has been completely different since the beginning of the crisis in 1963. The absence of democracy and freedom in a country with diverse populations, habits, and cultures could not but engender the shattering of the national community and the destabilization of the country.

This is why the fundamental law should reject any idea of partitioning Chad. It should reaffirm its unity, its independence, its national sovereignty, its secularity, and the intangibility [as heard] of its borders. Bilingualism must be reaffirmed in order to take Chad's cultural diversities into account by maintaining French and Arabic as official languages. The fundamental law should take note of the need to consolidate Chad's national identity through a veritable democracy inspired by the deep realities of our people by establishing a free play of democracy that guarantees freedom [words indistinct] and trade unionism.

The fundamental law should guarantee the independence of the judiciary and ensure the separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers and recognize the exclusive competence of the judiciary in matters of prolonged deprivation of freedom. The fundamental law should provide for decentralized management of public affairs while safeguarding the unity of Chad. This decentralized management [words indistinct] should do away with and combat all desire for a federation. It will find room for expression within the local communities whose creation will take place with the consent of the people [words indistinct].

In order to guarantee respect for legality, the fundamental law should provide for the creation of an appropriate judicial organ with [words indistinct] competence. At the regional level, the fundamental law should provide for a policy of socioeconomic and cultural balance while respecting the harmonious development of the country. Immediately after the adoption of the constitution through a referendum, the government should organize free elections and respect the people's verdict. Universal suffrage must be the rule.

Habre Receives CAC-CDR, Gabonese Officials

AB140107 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Our compatriots of the Coordination and Action Council of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CAC-CDR] returned to Chad this morning. A Gabonese delegation also arrived here to pledge the willingness of the Libreville authorities to help Chad in its unflinching determination to restore peace.

Shortly after their arrival the delegations were received by the head of state, President Hissein Habre, who expressed his satisfaction with our brothers who responded favorably to the patriotic appeal by the Government of the Third Republic. This is the statement of the president of the republic:

[Begin Habre recording] Ladies and gentlemen, dear brothers and comrades: I would first like to express my hearfelt happiness at the positive results achieved in Libreville. These positive results were achieved thanks to the concerted efforts of the CAC-CDR and the government, which took into consideration the supreme interest of the Chadian nation, the unity of all Chadians, and concord among our people. I would also like to congratulate the two delegations — that of the Chadian Government led by Comrade Gouara Lassou and that of the CAC-CDR led by our brother Mahamat Senoussi Khatir — on their efforts and their display of responsibility and patriotism. They also took into consideration our common interests and the need for concord and peace, as well as the urgent need for national unity. That is what makes it possible for us to be together again today in our dear capital. This reunion is indicative of our common willingness to forget what has torn us apart, divided us, and set us against one another, and to take into consideration only that which unites us and is common to us — the great Chadian nation.

I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the representatives of my brother and friend, President Omar Bongo, and through him the Gabonese people for their efficient, generous, and selfless contribution to the positive outcome.

We — the Chadian Government and the CAC-CDR delegations — have made commitments within the framework of the Libreville Accord. These commitments were made in the national interest. I hereby solemnly pledge that we will not shirk our responsibilities and that we will leave no stone unturned so that these commitments will be honored. This is the duty of each of us, because what is at stake is the unity of our people, the credibility of Chad, and the future of our country. To our brothers of the CAC-CDR, to our sisters of the CAC-CDR — I am addressing all of (?my sisters) and brothers of the CAC-CDR — I would like to tell you how happy we are at having you again among us. I welcome you back home, welcome you back into your families. Rest assured that this even makes it difficult for us to hide the shared emotion felt by everyone. I will say that it is incumbent upon all of us to join our efforts in order to face our present and future situation, to place emphasis on all that has prompted us in order to tackle together in brotherhood, loyalty, and mutual esteem the immense problems confronting our country and our people. [end recording]

After these words by the head of state, the leader of the CAC-CDR delegation, brother Mahamat Senoussi Khatir, expressed his (?endorsement) of the desire for sustained dialogue as called for by the president of the third republic:

[Begin Senoussi recording] We have noted with particular attention the frank statement just made on this historic occasion. We believe that these frank and sincere words are in line with the spirit of mutual understanding that underlaid our deliberations in Libreville, where we successfully laid this decisive landmark on the path to national reconciliation among the Chadian people. I say that we have certainly scored a point against our common enemy, against all foreign evil forces that do not want to allow Chad to assume its destiny. We sincerely feel that we have only to do our duty. Though we can justifiably rejoice over this, we believe that within the framework of this policy of national reconciliation, the dialogue that enabled us to prepare the meeting and arrive at the accord must continue with all the sons of God, so that we will together build this country and efficiently contribute to its growth. [end recording]

GABON

CAC-CDR Leaders Arrive From Chad, Interviewed

AB142151 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1230 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CAC-CDR] delegation, which left 2 days ago for Ndjamena after the reconciliation agreement with the Chadian Government was signed in Libreville on 11 November, returned to Libreville a few hours ago. Jean-Valaire Mbina Manza traveled with the CAC-CDR delegation, accompanied by the Chadian Government delegation and the Gabonese Government delegation to Ndjamena led by Mr Leon Roger, the Gabonese Government representative and permanent general delegate of the Gabonese Democratic Party. Jean-Valaire Mbina Manza interviewed Mr Mahamat Senoussi Katir and Mrs Bintou Malloum aboard the plane that brought them back to Libreville. Mrs Bintou Malloum, director of social affairs and member of the Executive Bureau of CAC-CDR, notably answered the question on whether the members of her movement are in fact going to be able to return to Ndjamena in the days to come, now that a reconciliation agreement has been signed.

[Begin recording] [Malloum] I can already tell you that we are going to return home. We have signed this agreement with the government, and the government has already started to display its goodwill. So it is up to us now to honor our words and to show that all that we said was serious. The first thing we should do is return to our country and start to work hand-in-hand with everybody. We will be returning soon to Ndjamena.

[Manza] Mr Senoussi, the CAC-CDR has concluded a national reconciliation agreement with the ruling government in Ndjamena, led by President Hissein Habre. What we would like to know is whether according to this agreement — it is common knowledge that there is currently a party in Chad known as the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution] — you will join the UNIR, or whether you will perhaps ask President Hissein Habre to make provisions for the continued existence of your party?

[Senoussi] Yes indeed, after this historic Libreville agreement — I should say that this is a big step forward in the search for peace in our country — you are in fact asking me whether after this agreement we are going to adhere to the UNIR or not. I would rather say that in view of the current situation in Chad, belonging to the UNIR or not is not the key issue. I believe that the mission ahead of us demands that we act together in a way so that this national reconciliation policy is achieved. At least, it is necessary that all the sons of Chad come, hand-in-hand, and try to build this country. I think we are perhaps going to review the issue of my movement later in a level-headed manner with brother President Hissein Habre, and at the right time we will decide. What is important for us now is that our common destiny may continue to unite us.

[Manza] Do you wish for a one-party system in Chad or a multiparty regime, for example? The issue may arise.

[Kåtir] You know that we have already experienced the two systems. Before independence I think we had the multiparty system. I think we went through quite a lot of problems both with the multiparty system and the one-party regime after it was introduced in 1963. I think that, on the strength of past lessons, it will naturally be the right of the Chadian people themselves to now make the choice after going through these bitter experiences. How do they feel? If the people prefer to engage in the multiparty game, it is their wish, and I think we will have to go along with them. But we are of the opinion that despite everything we will have a lot to do before arriving at this democratic game, because Chad must in fact regain peace and its stability. Apart from all that, you are fully aware of the fact that there is one basic problem, which is the problem of the occupation of the northern part of our country. It is a very crucial problem for the survival of Chad. A solution must by all means be found, be it through bilateral negotiations. I think this is what we recommended and which we intend to treat as priority. In any case, this problem must be solved in order to permit our country to live in peace and to permit its people to freely go about their duties. [end recording]

According to Mr Leon Roger, who led the Gabonese Government delegation to Ndjamena, Gabon's wish, he said, is to be able to play its role of mediation if the Chadian brothers desire it, so that other similar agreements to the one concluded in Libreville on 11 November may be signed.

[Begin Roger recording] What I can tell you is that the general desire of a good number of Chadians we have met is to see Gabon continue to work in this direction but the decision does not rest with me. The decision rests with our head of state, President El Hadj Omar Bongo, who has had talks with President Hissein Habre on this issue. We are ready to pursue our efforts to strengthen peace in Chad so that the sons of Chad can return to their country, if we are asked to continue. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Expellees Request Return of Possessions From Swiss

AB131313 Paris AFP in French 0831 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berne, 13 Nov (AFP) — Thirty-six of the 59 Zairians expelled from Switzerland on 3 November went to the Swiss Embassy in Kinshasa on Monday morning to ask that their personal belongings be returned to them. This was announced in Berne on Tuesday by a spokesman of the Federal Department (ministry) of Foreign Affairs (DFAE).

The spokesman, Mr Stefan Nellen, added that the visit by the Zairians was "very peaceful." Mr Nellen pointed out that their belongings will probably be sent to Zaire next week after taking an inventory of them.

The DFAE spokesman also said that none of the expelled Zairians visited the Swiss Embassy in Kinshasa on Tuesday.

According to reports published last Sunday by the [words indistinct] expelled on 3 November have reportedly been killed by Zairian security forces, it is recalled.

GHANA

Foreign Minister Cited on Quadripartite Meeting

AB150940 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The 3-day conference of foreign affairs, trade, and justice ministers of Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, and Benin held in Lagos has ended in a deadlock. This was a result of Togo's insistence on discussing matters that were not covered by the treaty signed by the four countries. The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah who led the 3-member government delegation to the conference, made this known in Accra on the delegation's return home.

Giving the background of the stalemate, Dr Asamoah said the Togolese delgation solely came to the conference to mount what he called an offensive propaganda against Ghana on events that are taking place in Togo. He said for too long, innuendos and insinuations have been cast on Ghana for events it is not connnected with. The secretary warned that this act will not be allowed to continue. According to Dr Asamoah, the delegation learned on its arrival in Lagos that the conference was being held at the insistance of the Togolese Government. He said the primary interest of Togo was to indulge in rhetoric by specifically accusing Ghana of being behind recent bomb explosions in Lome.

Dr Asamoah said even though the Ghanaian delegation rejected these allegations and wanted to help resolve the issue through diplomatic means, the Togolese delegation did not compromise. Reiterating the government's stand on the principles of good-neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, Dr Asamoah again warned that Ghana will not countenance unfounded allegations.

Turning to the talks, the foreign affairs secretary said despite the deadlock, it was agreed that consultations among the parties should continue until a date is fixed for the next meeting.

The secretary for justice and attorney general, Mr G.E. Akins who was also in the delegation, said with maturity, the delegation was able to avert an explosive situation. He said despite the deadlock, some discussions were held by the ministers behind closed doors.

The other member of the delegation was the secretary for trade, Mr Kofi Djin.

Government Delegation Returns From Kenya

AB141030 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The two-man government delegation which was in Nairobi, Kenya, to deliver a special message from the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to President arap Moi has returned home. It was led by Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, a member of the PNDC. The contents of the message were not disclosed but it is believed to center on bilateral as well as African issues. Speaking to newsmen on arrival at the airport, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu said the delegation also met the Kenyan foreign affairs minister and discussed issues of mutual interest. He said the delegation was also briefed by the minister on efforts being made by President arap Moi to bring lasting peace between the warring factions in Uganda.

According to Alhji Idrissu, the delegation, on its part, briefed the foreign minister on the mediatory role Ghana and Burkina Faso are playing to resolve the rift between Libya and Tunisia in the pursuance of African unity. The other member of the delegation was G.O. Lamptey of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Announces Coupists To Face Trial

AB142313 Paris AFP in French 1851 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Dakar, 14 Nov (AFP) — General Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state, said in a speech broadcast on Radio Bissau and monitored in Dakar that the coupists in Guinea-Bissau, whose arrest was announced on 7 November will be "judged and shot if necessary." One may recall that one of the personalities arrested is Colonel Paulo Correia, vice chairman of the State Council and minister of justice, the second man in the government, and about 20 officers belonging to the Balante ethnic group.

In a speech marking the 5th anniversary of the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat which led to the overthrow of President Luis Cabral, Gen Vieira asserted his determination to fight against tribalism, a thing the coupists had sought to promote. This coup attempt began about 2 years ago while he was on an official visit to Cuba he said, adding that the group of plotters had been caught several times but that they had denied the charges made against them each time and asserted their attachment to the party. Gen Vieira also said that the former minister of veterans, Major Brahima Bangura, who was also arrested, participated in the coup attempt in order to escape a trial for the embezzlement of public funds, scheduled to take place in December.

Jailed Minister Killed

AU131051 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Lisbon, Now 13 (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau's secretary of state for culture and sports, one of several top officials jailed last week for a coup attempt in the West African state, has been killed by his prison guards while trying to escape, the state radio station has said. The radio said yesterday, monitored here, that Joao da Silva had succeeded in tearing out some of the bars of his cell window and had tried to attack the guards with them.

Mr. da Silva and other top officials had been arrested last Wednesday for what some of them later described as an attempt to overthrow President Joao Bernardo Vieira. Five army officers arrested had named the coup leader as Colonel Paulo Correia, the regime's number-two figure.

Mr. da Silva had been a leader in the guerrilla war against Guinea-Bissau's Portuguese colonial regime.

There was no independent confirmation of the manner of his death.

LIBERIA

Further on Attempted Coup; Quiwonkpa Killed

Doe Addresses Nation

AB151127 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1111 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Address to the nation by President Samuel Doe on 15 November in Monrovia — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens, men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia, fellow friends: I am your Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe and president-elect of the Republic of Liberia. Once again, I am taking this opportunity to thank the men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia, in particular the commanding officer of the 1st Infantry Battalion, the commanding officer of the Executive Mansion Guard Battalion for their cooperation. About 1015 this morning, one of my bodyguards, just enlisted yesterday in the Armed Forces of Liberia in presence of 2d Lieutenant Edward Flangan with Private Thomas Penu, both of the Armed Forces of Liberia, have captured and killed former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa at ELWA junction this morning.

I also want to appeal to the residents, our foreign friends to give information leading to the arrest of the rest of the rebels and I want the citizens to cooperate with the Executive Committee of the joint security to give them information regarding the rest of the rebels and we want to assure our foreign investors, members of the diplomatic corps that their lives, their property will be fully protected. I also want to appeal to our citizens to keep out of the streets 1 minute after 6 o'clock. Anybody who refuses to adhere to this announcement will be executed on-the-spot as the situation in this country is very tense.

I therefore want to appeal to our citizens that after 6 o'clock, nobody should be found with the exception of the security and the men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia. I repeat, if you are caught 1 minute after 6 o'clock, you will be executed. We do not intend to execute our civilians, our citizens but because of security reasons we advise you to keep away from the street after 6 o'clock. And I also want to say here that if there are men and women in this country who are keeping some of the remaining rebels and if any rebel is caught in your house, you will face the full weight of the law. And therefore if you are now keeping any of those rebels, please turn them over to the nearest police officer or to the nearest police office. As you know, we have been trying from the 12th of November up till now to protect the life and property of our people and I want to assure you of my continued protection to the people of this nation and to the business community of Liberia. I hope that you will cooperate with the security and therefore show that the powers of the Armed Forces of the republic still stand.

I hope [as heard], ladies and gentlemen, that the Armed Forces of Liberia do not intend to kill her citizens but because we do not know who the rebels are, therefore, please cooperate with the Armed Forces to save lives and property. There is a lot of our people who have been killed innocently, lot of property destroyed because of tribalism.

We want to once again appeal to the members of the diplomatic corps to stay home after 6 o'clock. We do not want to see any DC license plate after 6 o'clock. If you are caught 1 minute after 6 o'clock, you will be dealt with and you will be treated as a rebel.

I thank you.

Opposition Members Arrested

AB141823 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Nov 14 (AFP) — Troops loyal to Liberian leader Samuel Doe were today reported to have arrested opposition leaders and burned down the headquarters of the main legal opposition party, as confusion continued after Tuesday's failed coup in the West African country.

Reliable sources contacted by telephone in the capital Monrovia said troops had arrested leading members of opposition political parties and burned down the headquarters of the Liberia Action Party (LAP).

The sources said there was widespread chaos in Monrovia, with loyalist troops harrassing civilians.

Rebels Ransack Official's Home

AB142059 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The residence of the vice president of the Interim National Assembly, INA, Dr Harry F. Moniba, was on Tuesday ransacked by rebels and thousands of dollars worth of property stolen or damaged.

During a tour of the building today by LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondents, it was discovered that the bedroom of Dr Moniba had been turned upside down and bullet riddled by the rebels who had gone to his home in search of him. The children's bedroom, kitchen, and pantry were also looted by the rebels who went on a rampage when it was announced on the national radio that former Commander General Thomas Quiwonkpa had seized power. However, the rebellion was later foiled when troops loyal to head of state and commander in chief [CIC] of the Armed Forces of Liberia, CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe regained the radio station and restored calm to the nation.

New Army Commander

AB141745 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Liberia's ambassador accredited to India, Brigadier General Rudolf Kolaco, has been named commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia. According to a Defense Ministry release signed by chief information officer, Major Roland Livingstone, Gen Kolaco replaces Brigadier General Maurice Zeze who has been relieved of his post as commanding general. Meanwhile members of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been directed to take orders from the new commanding general.

Statement to Businesses

AB141740 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], has directed that all business houses including supermarkets, stores, shops, and entertainment centers, as well as restaurants, should commence normal operation immediately. An Executive Mansion press release issued in Monrovia said Dr Doe further directs these business houses to remain open till 4 pm [1600 GMT]. The Liberian leader assured all businesses and our partners in progress of government's full protection under the law.

Meanwhile, the city of Monrovia is calm today. Transport vehicles began plying the streets of Monrovia and other areas this morning and everything is normal. Market places, rice shops, and other businesses are open and the Liberians are going about their normal businesses.

Message to Indian Businessmen

AB142135 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The president of the Indian Association of Liberia, Mr Shayin Gawani, has ordered Indian businessmen to resume normal business effective immediately. Speaking to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY in a telephone interview, Mr Gawani said the decision by the Indians to resume business transactions was based on the confidence the Indian community has in the Liberian Government under the able leadership of CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel K. Doe. He also said his association was doing everything possible to donate blood, medical supplies, and food to the J.F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital to help victims of the recent crisis. Mr Gawani, who lauded the Liberian Government for restoring calm throughout the country, said the gesture manifested Dr Doe's continued commitment to protect the life and property of citizens and business communities. The president of the Indian community, who appealed to his fellow Indians, to be calm, assured of his association's support and assistance buttress the government's development efforts.

Meanwhile, the J.F. Kennedy Medical Center in Monrovia has begun receiving donations from individuals, embassies, and other organizations in Monrovia to assist it care for victims of Tuesday's coup attempt. The donations, which include food, gasoline, oxygen, drugs, blood, and transfusion sets, are being made in the wake of an appeal from the chief executive officer at the center, Dr Walter Bromskin.

Reagan Message to Doe on Coup Attempt Reported

AB141838 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, has expressed concern about attempt made on Tuesday by former Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa to overthrow the Liberian Government. In a message the U.S. President sent to CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe today, he said attempts to forcibly unseat Dr Doe's government threatened the return to civilian rule which he said has been Dr Doe's objective since he assumed Liberia's highest office 5 years ago.

According to an Executive Mansion press release, the U.S. President also told the head of state that his objective to return Liberia to democratic civilian rule was one which the United States shared, and assured the Liberian leader of the U.S. Government's continuing close cooperation with the Liberian Government in months ahead.

Meanwhile, President Reagan has expressed delight that his Liberian counterpart avoided injuries during the violence which unfortunately occured on Tuesday, and hoped that Dr Doe's government would be able to focus in the difficult weeks ahead on the essential task of national reconstruction.

NIGERIA

Akinyemi Cited on African Economic Cooperation

AB141050 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The first ministerial conference to review the quadripartite agreement between the governments of Nigeria, Benin, Togo, and Ghana ends today in Lagos. At the opening yesterday, the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, said Nigeria would continue to seek a solid foundation for economic cooperation among African countries. He reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to maintaining friendship and fraternal relations through constant consultation with other African countries. Prof Akinyemi pointed out that ideological differences should not be allowed to slow down the process of achieving progress for the peoples of the continent.

SENEGAL

Arab League Secretary General Arrives for Visit

AB080858 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League arrived in Dakar last night. Chedli Klibi is on a 3-day official visit to Senegal. During his stay he will be received in audience by President

Abdou Diouf and will hold discussions with Ibrahima Fall and Kader Fall, minister of foreign affairs and minister of culture respectively. The secretary general of the Arab League indicated that his talks with President Abdou Diouf will center on issues relating to Arab-African cooperation. In this regard, he said he is convinced that be will hold fruitful discussions with the Senegalese authorities for the well-being of the Arab and African communities whose relations are based on three things: solidarity, fraternity, cooperation.

The secretary general of the Arab League will give a press conference this afternoon at 1710 at the Petit Palais.

Diouf Receives Officials

AB082245 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] There was intense diplomatic activity at the Presidency this morning. The head of state received Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation, Lassad Ben Osman, Tunisian minister of agriculture who delivered a message, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

First, we will deal with Christian Nucci's meeting which took place in the presence of Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of planning and cooperation, Cheikh Cissoko, minister of environment, and His Excellency Claude Harel, the French ambassador to Senegal. The French minister of cooperation spoke to the press after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] Each time I come here it is a pleasure for me to meet President Diouf. It is a great honor for me. Each time we discuss major African problems because President Diouf did not wait to become OAU chairman before preoccupying himself with problems concerning the future of the African Continent. We discussed many issues: The problem of Chad, Southern Africa, the condemnation of the apartheid policy, the problem of Western Sahara, and major African economic problems as well as the quality of bilateral relations between France and Senegal, relations which will be particularly enhanced during President Diouf's forthcoming visit to Paris.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, since you are in Dakar on a visit, we would like to ask you about France's cooperation with other African countries.

[Nucci] I feel like telling you that it is satisfactory, but that would be pretentious. As you are aware, when, in spite of an austerity budget, a minister is able to obtain a 4 percent increase in his ministry's budget, he has every right to be satisfied, but then only a little satisfied because the situation in Africa, the economic difficulties facing the continent, the permanence of phenomena and scourges like drought, make it mandatory for France to pursue its solidarity effort. We have secured a 4 percent (?budget increase) and 0.56 percent of the gross domestic product goes to public aid for development. France, therefore, has a true feeling of pride, and a feeling of great responsibility because at a time when President Diouf is fighting for the international community to heed his call, it is altogether normal for Senegal's old friend, that is France, to be at its side in such a difficult period. We have the desire and the hope to help Senegal solve its problems, and also to enable Africa to achieve economic enhancement to which it has the right, and which is expected by its people. [end recording]

The second person to be received by the president was Lassad Ben Osman, Tunisian minister of agriculture, in the presence of Cheikh Cissoko, minister of environment.

[Begin Osman recording] I had the privilege of being received by the president of the republic, President Abdou Diouf, and to convey to him a verbal message from his elder brother, President Habib Bourguiba, who has much admiration for President Abdou Diouf and for all the efforts that the Senegalese people have been making [words indistinct] to obtain harmonious development for the Senegalese people. [end recording]

The third person to be received by the head of state was Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League in the presence of Ibrahima Fall, minister of foreign affairs.

[Begin recording] [Klibi] I have just had the honor of having a long meeting with Mr President Diouf. As you are aware, the meeting was on major current issues, and obviously Arab-African cooperation was at the center of our discussions. I think that we exchanged very important, positive, and practical views on a certain number of issues related to Arab-African cooperation and we can be optimistic about the future of this essential relationship between the Arab and African communities.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Secretary General, you also met the head of state, President Diouf to discuss the [word indistinct] of African unity. In view of the prevailing situation in southern Africa and which has caused him to launch a vast diplomatic offensive, may we ask you what the attitude of the Arab League is towards this?

[Klibi] I must first congratulate President Diouf for the initiative he took to visit the Frontline States, and praise him for this initiative and for his dynamism. I also issued a special statement to hail this initiative at the time it was taken as well as other initiatives taken by the president in favor of Africa in general, especially the holding of a special session to examine problems in Africa such as desert encroachment, drought, economic distress, the problem of Africa's debt, and the meeting he proposed for the imposition of sanctions on South Africa. I expressed to President Diouf the Arab countries' support for all these projects. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Bids Military Farewell 12 Nov

AB132336 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The outgoing president, Dr Siaka Stevens, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, yesterday took formal leave of the members of the Armed Forces at three separate parades in Freetown. Addressing members of the Sierra Leone military forces and a detachment of the Sierra Leone Navy at

Wilberforce Barracks yesterday morning, the outgoing head of state said he wanted to thank members of the Army for their cooperation and dedication to duty during the period in which he worked with them. President Stevens reminded the officers and men of the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces that the commander in chief who is to take his place as head of state is no stranger to them. He maintained that it had always been his aim to see members of the Armed Forces well and truly integrated into the national life.

Dr Stevens observed that during the colonial era, the feeling was that as an army, they belonged to a class apart. He said to start the process of integration, he had to invite the force commander into the cabinet and so into parliament over 10 years ago. President Stevens added that now in addition to his experience in the Army, Major General Momoh had also benefitted from 10 years of cabinet work. He emphasized that that was the sort of integration he had worked for and that he was glad to see that when the time came to elect a new president, it was a member of the Armed Forces that was unanimously elected to the post.

Dr Stevens said he had no doubts that with those developments, the Army would be ready to play its full part in the development of the country in every respect. The outgoing head of state, who said the army has become part and parcel of the nation, recalled the past 2 years when he had mentioned to them the matter of their accomodation, adding that government had worked strenuously in that regard. He said although things had been difficult, he was glad to note that a substantial part of the new barracks has been completed and what little remains to be done would be pursued with utmost vigor.

Bidding farewell to President Stevens, the force commander and president-elect, Maj Gen J.S. Momoh, noted that the long, cordial, and healthy relationship between President Stevens and the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces was about to come to an end and recalled the saying: The best of them must part from both. He recalled their relationship which has almost 2 decades, during which Dr Stevens had not only been the minister of defense but also their commander in chief.

Maj Gen Momoh was happy to note that the period had witnessed strides of development in the Army, pointing out that it was during President Stevens' tenure of office as head of this country that new barracks were constructed at (Sekor), Lingo, and Benguela. He added that it was also during that period that the military hospital received its face-lift. The force commander said for them in the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces, President Stevens' departure from the scene was not without a feeling of (?sadness). The force commander said they, however, derive consolation from the unquestionable fact that the president was leaving the scene with flying colors, having played his part well. He added that what was perhaps reassuring was the president's successor, his humble self, was very much a member of the Armed Forces. Maj Gen Momoh said it was, no doubt, a clear manifestation of the implicit faith and confidence which the APC [All People's Congress], government, and the whole of Sierra Leone places in the Army and prayed that they never misplace that trust.

On behalf of the entire membership of the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces and on his own behalf, the force commander and president-elect extended to President Stevens kind wishes for a very happy retirement attended at all time by longer span of life and good health.

Addressing officers and members of the police, prisons, and fire forces at the police grounds, Freetown, President Stevens said he requested the parade to say goodbye to them in his capacity as executive president of Sierra Leone. He thanked them for their cooperation and dedication to duty during the period of his service and urged them to keep up the work which they have been doing. President Stevens said the government was fulfilling its own part of the contract between them and the state, adding that the nation expects them to fulfill their own part.

Responding on behalf of the officers, ranks and file of the police, the fire force, and prisoners service, Police Commissioner Mr Patrick Johnson expressed their sincere thanks and appreciation to President Stevens for the unique and selfless service he had rendered to the nation in general and to the Sierra Leone police force in particular. He noted that they in the police force had benefitted immensely from President Stevens' knowledge and leadership which he described as next to none in the annals of politics in this our land. He has made peace stay not only in Sierra Leone and in the Continent of Africa but in the world at large, the police commissioner told the retiring head of state. Mr Patrick Johnson said in spite of many ups and downs, Dr Stevens' 17 years in office had been peaceful and eventful. He said that they thanked God for the wisdom with which he had endowed the president, which he said had borne the fruit of a smooth transition of government. He prayed that God may grant Dr Stevens a restful retirement and sound health.

Taking formal leave of the officers and men of the Special Security Division [SSD] at Juwe, President Stevens said the government was considering raising their status, but observed that although most of the personnel in that division were good, there were some who were below expectation. He emphasized that there were sound men in the SSD on whom he called to weed out the undesirables in order to maintain the reputation of that branch. President Stevens reminded them of their contractual obligation to the government and advised them to work amicably with civilians.

The chief police officer [CPO] SSD, Mr M.S. Dumbuya, said history would prove that in the terrific days of the struggle of the APC, his unit played a major role in maintaining internal security which brought about social and political stability. He observed that with the cooperation of past commissioners, and particularly, the current one, Mr Patrick Johnson, they have been able to weed out some of the evil personnel from the division which has today enabled them to reach the present standard of discipline. Mr Dumbuya said without the wise and sound leadership of President Stevens and his [words indistinct] it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for the SSD to achieve success in its operations. He appealed to all members of the forces and the public in general to render assistance to the present administration of SSD through the dissemination of information on matters related to unrest or indiscipline. CPO Dumbuya said those who thought about SSD as a hostile force were mistaken because the forces had foiled several ugly situations that were meant to tarnish the good image of the nation. But Mr Dumbuya said that they were fully aware of the fact that they were popularly embarrased about some undue activities of some of the SSD personnel over the years. He thanked President Stevens for guiding the nation to select Maj Gen Momoh to succeed him, not for the general himself but for the fact that Dr Stevens did it at a time when the people of this nation needed it and because the choice has proved to be that of the masses. He promised that they in the SSD would devotedly serve under him, and pledged that they would ensure that discipline (?proferred) from them as a bright example for others to emulate. Mr Dumbuya mentioned that they would abide by the laws of the land and ensure that undesirables face the severest punishment in the name of justice.

At the end of the three farewell ceremonies, President Stevens posed for souvenir photographs with officers of the various forces.

Witnessing the occasion were acting First Vice President Minah, Acting Second Vice President A.B. Camara, and cabinet ministers. Earlier at Juwe, jubilant school children lined the route from the street where (?Ashobi Club), wives of SSD personnel, and the constituents led by their parliamentarian, Christian Cole, accorded Dr Stevens a rousing welcome.

Bids Farewell to Province

AB151010 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Bidding farewell to paramount chiefs and people of the southern province at a joint [word indistinct] meeting held at the Bo town hall yesterday, the president, Dr Siaka Stevens, called for hard work, dedication to duty, and cooperation with the president-elect to help his administration to succeed. He told the mammoth crowd that they can demonstrate their love and respect for the new APC [All People's Congress] leader by working conscientiously and efficiently in their various spheres of life, adding that they must strive to maintain law and order which are vital prerequisites for development in any area. President Stevens expressed optimism that the president-elect will put forward more ideas to help boost the economy and solicited the people to give Major General Momoh their fullest support and cooperation.

He sounded a note of warning to the young generation that in order to succeed in life, they must grapple with life's realities and work very hard. While acknowledging that the economic situation here was not quite good, President Stevens said the situation was far better than what obtains in other parts of the world. Dr Stevens reiterated that he has every confidence in the new leader and prayed that with God's guidance he will succeed. He thanked paramount chiefs and chiefdom councillors for the massive turnout despite the short notice and registered the cooperation given his rule. [sentence as heard]

President Stevens was given a standing ovation at the end of his address. President Stevens is now in Kenema.

Stevens Appoints New Chief Justice

AB141008 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Fifty-three-year-old Appeal Court Judge Mr Justice Sheikh Mohamed S. Kutubu has been appointed chief justice and took the oath of office before President Siaka Stevens at a short but impressive State House ceremony yesterday. Congratulating Chief Justice Kutubu, President Stevens expressed pleasure in appointing him to the office, adding that the nation will be looking up to him. Dr Stevens expressed optimism that he would measure up to expectation.

Replying, Mr Kutubu expressed sincere thanks to President Stevens personally, the party, and the government for what he called a solemn but memorable occasion.

Involvement in Liberian Coup Attempt Denied

AB150830 Paris AFP in French 0734 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, 15 Nov (AFP) — Monrovia's accusations that Sierra Leonean mercenaries took part in the attempted coup d'etat in Liberia are "completely false and unfounded," Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma declared to AFP on Thursday.

The Sierra Leonean Government is "very much disturbed" by these accusations and was "absolutely not aware" of the preparation of these events, he specified, adding that Sierra Leone's policy did not consist in "interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, particularly neighboring countries."

It will be recalled that on Wednesday, Liberia Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Henry Dubar affirmed that Cuban and Sierra Leonean mercenaries took part in the attempted coup d'etat perpetrated in Liberia on Tuesday.

The Cuban external relations minister on Wednesday evening denied that Cubans had participated in this attempt, it is also recalled.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Congratulations on Anniversary

MB141241 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of our country's national independence, heads of state of friendly countries have sent to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the republic, messages of congratulations hailing and expressing solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle and efforts to maintain peace in southern Africa and in the rest of the world.

Accordingly, Samora Machel, the Mozambican head of state has hailed the victories won by the Angolan people in the war mounted against them since independence 10 years ago.

Fidel Castro, the president of the councils of state and ministers of the republic of Cuba, emphasized [words indistinct] of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces. Fidel Castro pointed out that one of the achievements made by Angola in its 10 years of independence was in holding the 8th ministerial conference of the Nonaligned countries in Luanda. During that conference, the unity and the progressive and anti-imperialist guiding thought, which has always dominated the movement, were maintained.

Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the GDR Council of State, [words indistinct] South Africa and the attacks from the puppet gangsters.

In his message addressed to the Angolan head of state, Erich Honecker also reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with the Angolan people.

Likewise, Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak president, underlined the efforts undertaken by the Angolan people in the struggle against the activities mounted by the Pretoria regime in an attempt to strangle Angola's progressive development.

Gustav Husak noted that Angola's achievements in the last 10 years would be far greater if the work of national reconstruction had not been interrupted by imperialist maneuvers.

Minister Receives Message From SRV Counterpart

MB150723 Luanda ANGOP in English 1810 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Luanda, Nov 14, (ANGOP) — The minister of external relations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, has sent a message of felicitations to his Angolan counterpart, Afonso van Dunem (Mbinda), on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of independence of his country.

The message the combative solidarity and the desire to see the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. [sentence as received]

Savimbi Warns of Communist Intentions in Region

MB140931 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Interview with Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of UNITA, with indentified reporter in Jamba — date not given]

[Text] At UNITA headquarters in Jamba, Dr Jonas Savimbi has warned that communist forces are attempting to dominate Angola totally as well a the rest of the subcontinent.

[Savimbi] We are on the verge of being recolonized by the USSR. More than that, people they have less food, they have less freedom, they have less hope of getting better.

[Reporter] Dr Savimbi, as you know, inside South Africa and outside, there are forces that were trying to destabilize the country, make it ungovernable, and even overthrow the government by force. Now how do you see the consequences for the southern African region should these forces succeed?

[Savimbi] If the people they are not very careful, from outside they want to impose upon South Africa not only a party, but a system where people will not have any say at all. I do not think that it is just something complex. It is being naive, if the people they think that the USSR wants good for South Africa, for the blacks, for the Indians, for the whites of South Africa. If the Russians did impose such iron dictatorships on European countries, how much about South Africa? So I think South Africans need themselves to devise the way they are going to talk and to find solutions for their own problems and not to look abroad, because there the solutions will not be in the interests of South Africa. And when South Africa is destabilized to the point of a revolution, I think the whole southern Africa will suffer.

[Reporter] This is Angola's 10th anniversary, so it is probably appropriate to ask you what kind of message do you have for the peoples of South Africa of the region generally?

[Savimbi] I think people after 10 years of independence of Angola should look at us as an example, not to allow the foreigners to meddle in the affairs of your own country.

BOTSWANA

Masire, Foreign Minister Depart for FRG Visit

MB131702 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, accompanied by the first lady, Mrs Gladys Masire; the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe; and a high-powered delegation left this afternoon for West Germany on a 3-day visit at the invitation of the chancellor, Helmut Kohl. Dr Masire and his delegation were seen off at Sir Seretse Khama airport by the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi; the chief justice; cabinet ministers; members of parliament; members of the diplomatic corps; and other dignitaries and the public.

The president is expected to hold official talks on bilateral relations between Botswana and the FRG, and tour a number of important historial places while there. Dr Masire and his delegation are expected back on Sunday.

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With RSA

MB131142 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has stated in parliament that Botswana has no formal relations with South Africa except economic links which are only a legacy of colonialism and a result of the country's geographical location. She was responding to a remark made by opposition leader Dr Kenneth Koma that the 14 June South African raid on Gaborone had taught Botswana a lesson not to take South Africa for granted.

Dr Chiepe said that the president's speech at the opening of the current session of parliament clearly stated that the struggle in South Africa is not directed against the white South Africans but the apartheid system which allows a minority to keep the majority under subjugation. She said an appropriate action had been taken which was followed by a UN mission to assess damage caused by the raiders. At the moment there is nothing to be done except to expedite the implementation of the UN Resolution 568 of 1985.

Dr Chiepe further explained that the government is indeed engaged in what Dr Koma described as skillful diplomacy to bring about majority rule in South Africa and self-determination in Namibia. She said it was a matter of regret that Namibia was still to achieve independence 7 years after Resolution 435 of the United Nations. She also expressed satisfaction that the president's speech mentioned the recent Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas which adopted an accord on southern Africa, and was hopeful that South Africa will respond positively to the Commonwealth's leaders call for peaceful change.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Jaruzelski on Appointment

MB141125 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his appointment to the position of president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. The message reads:

It was with deep joy that we received the news of your appointment as president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. In bestowing upon you this responsible and honorable task, the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and the government of the Polish People's Republic recognized in you the militant and consistent revolutionary whose dedication to the causes of peace, progress, and communism merit the Polish people's highest esteem.

We believe that Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski will continue — as he has up to the present — to work to the utmost to eliminate forever the nuclear threat that hangs over our planet and to support the noblest aspirations of all peoples of the world who desire to live in peace and to strive for progress and to improve their social well-being.

We are sure that under your leadership the Polish state will continue to consistently support the just cause of the oppressed peoples who fight tenaciously against colonialism, imperialism, and their agents, as well as the countries that seek economic independence.

On behalf of the Mozambican people, party, and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my own behalf, I hereby send our warmest congratulations on your appointment to the highest position in the leadership of the Polish state.

We wish renewed and greater successes to the people, the PZPR, and Government of the Polish People's Republic, and we would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our sincere desire to increasingly strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between our two peoples, parties, and governments.

We also wish you, Comrade Jaruzelski, good health, long life, and successes in the execution of your honorable and lofty tasks.

My highest consideration.

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, field marshal of the Republic, chairman of the Frelimo Party, and president of People's Republic of Mozambique

Tete, Gaza Provinces Hardest Hit By Famine, War

MB141158 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tete and Gaza Provinces continue to be the provinces which are worst hit by famine and lack of clothing due to drought and war.

According to AIM, this was published in the latest report issued by the department for prevention and war against natural disasters. The report stresses that in Moatize district in Tete Province about 10,000 people have had to move from their homes due to war.

They are in need of clothing and food as well as production utensils so they can restart work. Also in Tete Province, the document refers to unconfirmed reports that 3,000 Mozambicans left Zumbo district during October to flee the war and that 1,000 people crossed the border in to Zambia.

In (Capirizange) in Moatize district, 7,000 people returned from Malawi, where they had sought refuge. They are facing problems such as lack of food, clothing, and other goods, namely construction material, and instruments for agricultural production.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Botha Address to President's Council

TV on Statement

MB141950 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today addressed the President's Council in Cape Town for the first time since its inauguration in September last year. Mr Botha stated that the time has come to reconstruct the council to include blacks, to broaden its deliberative role.

[Begin Botha recording] In order to further the process of reform, I have suggested on 25 January this year that leaders of black communities have to be involved in inquiries that concern the position of those communities. In the course of the year various planned reform steps with regard to black communities were envisaged. To summarize, it means that the government is committed to the principel of a united South Africa, joint citizenship, and franchise for all, within structures chosen for South Africa by South Africans. Naturally, these viewpoints do not mean that we will put up stumbling blocks for self-governing areas that prefer to become independent states, while at the same time cooperating with us on matters of common concern. And this also does not exclude the necessity of the existence of regional authorities, provincial structures, and jurisdiction territories for local authorites. Reports thus far submitted by the President's Council to the government and myself as advice concern all the inhabitants of South Africa. This includes the black communities. In this regard, opportunities already exist for members of black communities to make inputs at the highest level, opportunities they, indeed, already utilize, while retaining their rights as different cultural entities.

[Doig] Mr Botha said that blacks should be included for the purposes of inquiries and recommendations on matters of common concern. This implies that blacks will, for the time being, be excluded from arbitration functions which really concerns legislation of the tricameral parliament. But for the first time in South African history, blacks will be represented on a formal body, together with all the other population groups, to deliberate on their own future. One possible avenue of development will be to devise a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa that will include blacks, in the same way as the first President's Council helped to devise the present constitution, which includes Coloreds and Indians. If black leaders will be prepared to grasp this opportunity, the President's Council in this sense will have all the essential elements of a negotiating forum, although its decision will have only advisory status. But the state President's Council has a very solid track record regarding the government's acceptance of its advice. Earlier this year, the President's Council advised some major changes in the Immorality Act. Recently it asked for the abolition of influx control as part of a strategy of positive urbanization. The essential elements of these recommendation have been accepted by the government, and it was the President's Council — albeit in a previous form — that laid the groundwork for the new tricameral constitution. Judging by its record, it is said the President's Council is the ideal midwife to give birth to a more inclusive dispensation in this country. But apart from the President's Council, Mr Botha today also referred to the necessity of continued reform, in the face of an international campaign to thwart its continuation.

I have earlier referred to people within and outside the country who are attempting to put the spoke in the wheel in the process of reform. I have also referred to the fact that the attacks on South Africa are gaining impetus. Again, I would like to ask the question: Why is it that the campaign to destroy orderly reform is becoming most severe exactly when the foundations and guidelines for constitutional development in South Africa are being laid? It seems to me that there can be only one answer. There are people in South Africa and outside the country for whom orderly reform is a thorn in the side and extremely dangerous. They are endangered by it, because what they want to do with this country will not be done if the basis of democracy is broadened in an orderly manner. It poses a threat to them, because an orderly and peaceful community leaves no space or opportunity for power addicts to intimidate people. They run a risk when southern Africa's peoples and nations form a bastion against intervention by forces not well disposed towards us. I believe that the government's sustained steps of reform over the past years are exposing the sinister attempts of these people. We are lifting the veil on the real motives of these people with South Africa that are hidden behind a front of pious talks of morality. That is why we are experiencing increasing attempts to drive a wedge between those who find their cultural home in South Africa, whose roots are planted deep in the soil of this African land, and who, in the long course of history, found a livelihood here. The lessons of Africa taught us that the way to welfare and peace indicated by foreign interests and powers were quite often the downhill road to ruin. We must not allow the same to happen in this lovely country of ours. The President's Council has an important part to play in this regard. I thank you for the work you have done this far, and I beg you, let us think positively, let us act constructively, and let us build. Our future demands it. [end recording]

ASSOCOM Praises Address

MB141835 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] ASSOCOM [Associated Chambers of Commerce] has welcomed the state president's request to the President's Council to investigate the possibility of blacks serving on that body. Addressing the council in Cape Town, President Botha suggested that the council determine how its functions could be altered to provide for black participation. ASSOCOM has restated its view that the implementation of significant reform initiatives must be accelerated in the interest of political and economic stability in South Africa.

PFP Leader Comments

MB150547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2124 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 14, SAPA — The government's moves to include black people on the President's Council were five years too late and were a classic example to too-little-too-late, the acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Dr Alex Boraine, said tonight. He also warned that it was "going to be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find any credible leaders who will agree to serve on the council."

Dr Boraine was reacting to the speech today by state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in the President's Council in which he said he would "welcome" suggestions or advice from the President's Council on the participation of black people in the indirectly elected body.

Mr Botha also hinted that the structure and role of the President's Council could change with the inclusion of black people into its deliberations.

"I think the time has come to take a good look at the composition and functions of the President's Council," he said.

He recalled that on September 30, when he spoke at the Cape congress of the National Party, he had expressed the opinion that the President's Council should perhaps be restructured.

President Dismisses House Budget Minister

MB141727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced that the minister of the budget in the House of Delegates, Mr Boetie Abramjee, has been dismissed. Mr Botha says in a statement issued in Pretoria that Mr Abramjee's membership of the Ministers' Council has been terminated because he failed to honor his undertaking in terms of Section 24:4 of the Constitution. The section stipulates that matters entrusted in secret to a member of the Ministers' Council may not be revealed either directly or indirectly. Mr Botha says Mr Abramjee's dismissal takes effect tomorrow. He says the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has been informed of the dismissal.

Our political staff reports that a spokesman for the office of the state president has confirmed that the dismissal is connected with the report in the news media today about the exploitation of oil and gas at Mossel Bay.

Minister Denies Charges

MB150512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2307 GMT
14 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — The minister of the budget in the House of Delegates, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, tonight strongly denied that he had divulged any information regarding the proposed development of the Mossel Bay gas field. He was reacting to the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that his membership of the Minister Council would be terminated with effect from tomorrow because he had revealed secret information. Mr Abramjee said he was in possession of video recordings of a meeting he had addressed in Port Elizabeth.

Any reference in his speech "which was in reply to a question from the floor regarding the development of the Mossel Bay gas fields was pure speculation and or conjecture from the press."

"What is most suprising is that the state president did not afford me sufficent opportunity to explain the facts of the matter or to verify the accuracy of the press reports. My request for an urgent interview with the president was not even considered."

He said the state president had asked him to hand in his resignation but that his conscience did not allow him to do so and he had accordingly refused. Mr Abramjee also indicated that he had no intention of vacating his seat in parliament and would continue with his political career.

An urgent meeting of the parliamentary caucus of Mr Abramjee's National Peoples Party is to be covened to discuss the matter.

Minister Replaced

MB151442 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] State President P.W. Botha has appointed Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the chairman of the ministers' council in the House of Delegates, as acting minister of the budget in that house. This follows Mr Botha's dismissal yesterday of Mr Boetie Abramjee for breach of a parliamentary rule of confidence.

Pik Botha Conveys Views on Namibia to UN Leader

MB140614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has told the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, that the South African Government favors a system of proportional representation for elections leading to independence for South-West Africa [SWA]. In a letter to Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha set no date for the implementation of the independence plan. His notification came just before the UN Security Council met in New York to hear demands by the 101-member Nonaligned Movement and the 51-member African group of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa over the SWA question.

In last night's debate, the South African ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said South Africa hoped that the decision on the electoral system would go some way towards achieving progress in resolving the last outstanding problems affecting the international settlement plan. He said the fact remains that a firm agreement should still be reached on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

Mr von Schirnding also raised new doubts by the South African Government on the impartiality of the United Nations, which under the independence plan is to supervise the election of a constituent assembly in SWA after a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO. He said the world body had been persistent in its adherence to bias in favor of SWAPO. He pointed out that

SWAPO had observer status at the United Nations and that it was recognized by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the people of SWA. Mr Von Schirnding called on the Security Council to prove its impartiality by giving members of the internal parties in SWA the same privilege of addressing the council debate as has been granted to SWAPO. Past requests have been voted down by the council.

De Klerk Meets Homelands Education Ministers

MB141838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — The ministers of education of South Africa and the six dependent homelands met in Pretoria today, and the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said the government expected to make announcements in the near future on the provision of equal education for all race groups.

Mr de Klerk said that the meeting, which was also attended by the four other South African ministers of education, was "of an exploratory nature." It was the first meeting of all the education ministers, excluding those from the independent homelands, since the 1983 Constitution came into effect.

Mr de Klerk said the ministers discussed "the need for the speedy development of a programme of action directed at reaching the goal of equal quality education. It is expected that further announcements in this regard could be made in the near future," he added.

Mr de Klerk said that it was decided that the ministers should meet at least twice annually. The homeland ministers who attended the meeting came from Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa and Qwaqwa, according to the statement.

Moratorium on Debt Repayment Extended Into 1986

MB150701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 15, SAPA — South Africa's moratorium on overseas debt repayments appears certain to be extended into 1986.

The four-month standstill, which had been scheduled to end on December 31, will now run next year as Dr Fritz Leutwiler, mediator between South Africa and its creditors, has decided to postpone until early 1986 the meeting of creditor banks previously arranged for November 26.

A press statement by Dr Leutwiler, released today by the South African Standstill Co-ordinating Committee, said:

"Dr Fritz Leutwiler has decided to postpone the meeting of the creditor banks previously arranged for November 26, 1985 until early 1986. In a communication from Dr Leutwiler informing the creditor banks of the decision, he said he was encouraged by the realistic approach that the creditor banks had conveyed to him in reply to an earlier communique. Dr Leutwiler has informed the banks that the South African Standstill Co-ordinating Committee (SCC) has made considerable progress in assembling data which will also deal with certain questions raised by the banks.

"The SCC has also considered various possibilities for the return to a more normal situation regarding South Africa's international financial relations and has made proposal to Dr Leutwiler in this respect. Dr Leutwiler, however, wishes to further explore certain matters and he was consequently decided that it would not be appropriate to have a meeting as early as November 26.

"It is expected that the South African authorities will extend the standstill. Certain clarifications and some modifications to take into account some of the representations made to them by the banking community may be included. It is expected that details of the extended standstill will be made available at the end of the month. No exact date has been set for the next meeting."

East Cape To Receive Most of Upgrading Funds

MB141328 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1234 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — The government announced today that almost half of the R100-million earmarked for the upgrading of black townships countrywide would be allocated to towns in the Eastern Cape.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, handing over government cheques to five Transvaal mayors at a ceremony in Pretoria, said the aid was aimed at upgrading townships, the development of infrastructures and the furthering of self-help programmes. The money is part of R600-million which the government announced earlier this year would be used to combat unemployment.

Mr Heunis said that of the total R100-million for upgrading townships, R77-million had already been set aside for various projects and the remainder would be kept in reserve, Mr Heunis said.

According to the allocation, 65 townships in the Eastern Cape, one of the areas worst hit by unrest over the past year, would receive R434-million.

Eleven townships and two development boards on the East and West Rand would receive over R121-million, while the remaining R22-million would be used for other townships around the country. Mr Heunis said a further R25-million had already been allocated to recruit and train municipal police forces, and another R20-million would be used to buy food aid.

New Weapons Systems Demonstrated in Johannesburg

MB140950 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Two new weapons systems developed by the private sector in South Africa have been demonstrated at a shooting range near Johannesburg, at the close of a national security conference. The purpose of the conference was to plan an integrated national security program.

The one system involves a compensator, which is attached to the R-1 surface rifle gyroscope to prevent rocketing on full automatic fire. This ensures better handling and concentrated accuracy on the battle field. The patent has been offered to the SADF. The second system is a .5 Browning sniper rifle, which was first used in Korea, and then in Vietnam for long-distance sniping. The South African prototype is a new version and more technologically advanced. It is handmade and has an accurate sniping range of more that 1 km; taking 1.32 seconds to reach the target. The South African-developed telescopic sight had been adapted for long-distance sniping.

Buthelezi Says Whites Cannot Maintain Economy

MB131632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] New York, Nov 13, SAPA — South Africa's economic base had expanded far beyond the ability of its white minority to maintain and serve it, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in New York today. He told a meeting organised by New York's East/West Round Table that there was now a total white dependency on blacks to man essential jobs.

The KwaZulu Chief minister and Inkatha president said this was now recognised by whites themselves, and many of President P.W. Botha's recent reforms were ones which economic imperatives had forced him to adopt. The state president had, in fact, far more flexibility in addressing the question of reform than he accepted. But he had under-achieved because he was too often unnecessarily concerned with white right-wing reaction.

He said black South Africans welcomed Western pressure on Pretoria to bring about real change, but this had to be considered pressure, applied intelligently, if it were to achieve realistic ends.

The Commonwealth conference's demand that the kind of changes it wanted had to be effected in six months was unrealistic, and in six months time leading Western industrial nations would have to mediate between Commonwealth anger and the wishes of the majority of victims of apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said that it would be irresponsible to achieve a victory over apartheid at the expense of better living standards and the freedom of individuals to develop themselves.

"As we struggle for the liberation of South Africa from racist domination by whites over blacks we must at the same time be laying the foundations for a new and better South Africa," he said. He and Inkatha were struggling to create equality of opportunity and, at the same time, to prepare black people to benefit from this. The overwhelming majority of black people rejected revolution and violence for political purposes. "We seek to establish a constitution and a democratic state under the constitution," Chief Buthelezi said, "and we seek to bring about changes which will make black South African's lives more meaningful."

Buthelezi Says Successful Revolution 'Inconceivable'

MB140920 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The chief minister of the South African national state of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says it is inconceivable that a revolution will succeed in South Africa, as long as the armed forces remain loyal to the government. Under such conditions, he says, violence cannot lead to a take over of government. Chief Buthelezi told the influential East-West Round Table in New York that he rejected violence, particularly when those attempting a revolutionary take over of government did nothing more than involve poor people in increased hardship and suffering.

The proponents of violent revolution in South Africa, he said, blamed the West for not supporting them, but the West like the USSR did not want to become embroiled in such a revolution. Chief Buthelezi said that in the final analysis, the USSR had nothing tangible to offer by way of support. President Samora Machel of Mozambique had signed the Nkomati Accord with South Africa because the USSR and the rest of the Eastern bloc had left him to deal with rising powerty on his own.

Referring to Western pressure on South Africa, the KwaZulu chief minister said blacks welcomed this, but it had to be thoroughly reasoned pressure, intelligently applied, if realistic ends were to be achieved. The decision by Commonwealth leaders to demand changes within 6 months was unrealistic. He said it would be irresponsible to achieve a victory over apartheid at the expense of better living conditions and the freedom of individuals to develop themselves. There was a need for an international effort to assist black South Africans to take their place in the new order of things.

Chief Buthelezi added that the overwhelming majority of black South Africans rejected revolution and violence for political purposes. Instead, they sought to establish a constitution and a democratic state that would make their lives more meaningful.

DPSC Concerned About New Form of Banning

MB141320 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1316 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 14, SAPA — The Detainee Parents Support Committee [DPSC] is deeply concerned about the emergence of a new form of banning which represents a further incursion into the area of human rights. In a statement to SAPA today the DPSC said:

"We refer to the restrictions placed recently upon a number of emergency detainees on their release. This restriction placed constraints on the movements, activities, utterances, occupation, attendance at educational institutions, access to certain buildings, and presence at gatherings of such persons.

"Penalties for contravention of the banning order under emergency regulations are extremely severe providing for up to 10 years imprisonment or a fine not exceeding R20,000."

The DPSC pointed out that the restrictions, imposed by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, do not require him to make such bannings public through the government gazette, as is the case for bannings under the Internal Security Act.

"Thus we may be about to experience an escalation of bannings through the back door without knowing about them. Furthermore there is no time limit to this form of banning other than the termination of the state of emergency," The DPSC said.

Police Report on Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

14 Nov Evening Report

MB141817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division 8 pm situation report:

Incidents of petrolbombing, arson and stonethrowing occurred in areas of the Western Province, the Eastern Cape, the northern Cape, the Boland, Port Natal and in Soweto on the WWR [Witwatersrand].

In Khayalitsha in the Western Province, extensive damage was caused to a delivery vehicle when set alight by a mob of blacks. In Soweto on the WWR, a black male was fatally wounded when police dispersed a mob of blacks with shotgun fire, following an incident in which a delivery vehicle was stoned. In a second incident in Soweto, a delivery vehicle was totally gutted after being set alight by a mob of blacks.

In the coloured residential area of Grassy Park in the Western Province, police arrested two coloured males following an incident in which a mob had stoned the Lotusriver High School. In Umlazi near Durban, police arrested four black males following a similar incident as that in Grassy Park.

In KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, police arrested five black males following an incident in which they allegedly petrolbombed a passenger bus.

In Lawaaikamp near George, a black male allegedly hurled a can of petrol through the open window of a passing motor car of which the occupants, were two white males, both 20 years of age.

Both the occupants sustained serious burn wounds and were admitted to the George hospital in a serious condition. Police are investigating the matter.

In Pabalello near Upington, police arrested three black males on a charge of murder following the death of a black police reservist.

In a second incident in the same area, police arrested two black males, a coloured male and a coloured female following incidents of illegal gatherings and attempts to petrolbomb private motor vehicles.

15 Nov Morning Report

MB150645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0643 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 15, SAPA — Here follows the police overnight unrest situation report released by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

At present there are 1420 people in detention under the emergency regulations.

Incidents of unrest continued overnight in areas of the Western Province, Eastern Cape, the East Rand, the Boland, the northern Transvaal and Soweto on the Witwatersrand.

Extensive damage was caused to private motor vehicles, passenger buses and private homes by mobs of blacks with petrol bombs in Soweto, Soshanguve, Khayalitsha and in the black residential area of Stutterheim.

In Katlehong near Germiston, police arrested 4 black males following an incident in which police vehicles were stoned by mobs. In Tinus near Fort Beaufort, a member of the SAP was slightly injured when dispersing a stonethrowing mob.

In the black residential area of Soshanguve, police arrested 11 black males following an incident in which a mob had stoned a passenger bus. In Khayalitsha, police arrested a black males, following the petrol-bombing of a private vehicle by a mob of youths. In the black residential area of Stutterheim, a police patrol discovered the charred body of a black male who had been burnt to death under a pile of burning tyres.

Hunger Strike Continues

MB150501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2230 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text]Cape Town, Nov 12, SAPA — Large numbers of detainees in Pollsmoor and Victor Verster Prisons near Cape Town are reported to be on hunger strike, and some have allegedly been put into solitary confinement and had privileges suspended for participating. And, according to relatives, two women have collapsed and been taken to hospital as a result of being on hunger strike. They are Mrs Theresa Solomon and Mrs Shahieda Issel, the relatives said.

Some of the families of detainees have said they had not been allowed by prison authorities to see their relatives, even though they had obtained the necessary permission under emergency regulations. They were also not allowed to deposit money as provided for in the emergency regulations and clothes.

According to several relatives of detainees at the two prisons, over 200 men and women are on hunger strike at Victor Verster as are almost all the women and must of the men at Pollsmoor. Speaking at the Buitenkant Street Methodist Church last night (Wed), one women, who declined to be indentified for fear of reprisals, said she had visited her husband at Victor Verster yesterday and he had told her that 23 people in one section and 116 in another were on hunger strike. Certain of the younger detainees were also on hunger strike for 12 or 24 hours at a time. A man, who also declined to be indentified, said he had visited his son in Victor Verster yesterday, and was told that 60 detainees in one section alone were on hunger strike.

At least 22 people were in solitary confinement at Victor Verster for hunger striking, alleged another man, who also refused to be identified. Mr M. Parker, a Cape Town attorney, said he had personal knowledge that as punishment for hunger striking, detainees who needed regular medical treatments had had these withdrawn, including detained advocate Mr Dullah Omar.

Lt-Colonel Danie Emmilman of the Prisons Department said tonight:

"Your attention is once again drawn to the reply we gave on the persons who refused to eat earlier. This reply does not pertain to any individual. From time to time prisoners or detainees refuse to eat food served to them in accordance with the prescribed ration. The policy in regard to prisoners who refuse to eat is strictly applied and is based on the internationally accepted guidelines in the Tokyo Declaration.

As has been confirmed previously there are detainees and prisoners awaiting trial at a few prisons who refuse rations in terms of one or more meals. Besides the fact that each prisoner and detainee is served the prescribed meals, they are permitted to buy additional foodstuffs at the prison shop in accordance with their own needs."

Lt-Col Immelman referred questions about visits from family members to the South African police.

"It must be reiterated that prison authorities follow a policy of reasonableness and fair play towards people entrusted to their care and have not been found wanting in this regard."

"Any irregularity, if such exists, is adjusted properly," he said.

UDF Member Banned

MB151414 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] United Democratic Front [UDF] member Trevor Manual has been banned from attending public meetings for the next 5 years. A government gazette published today says that the order will last until August 1990, and says the order is retrospective to 22 October when Manual was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Manual, who is the secretary for the UDF in the Western Cape, is still in detention.

Vigilantism Reported

MB141920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] King Williams Town, Nov 14, SAPA — A former member of the banned South African Students Organization (SASO), Mr Zalisile Matyholo, 32, was killed by alleged vigilantes in the Zwelitsha township near East London last night, SAPA's correspondent reports. His mother, Mrs Maria Matyholo, said today a group of armed men invaded her house on Tuesday night and told her they were looking for her son.

"They told me to pray, because if they found my son they would kill him as they said he was the leader of youths involved in unrest," she said.

Mrs Matyholo said the men were carrying sticks and knobkirries [knobbed sticks].

Early today, Mrs Matyholo was told that her son was found dead near the Buffalo River after allegedly being assaulted by vigilantes. Township residents said some of the members of the group had been recognised. About 20 youths who were also allegedly assaulted by the vigilantes were later admitted to the Mount Coke Hospital with multiple injuries. Hospital staff claimed the youths were then taken away again by the vigilantes after treatment.

The Zwelitsha vigilante group started operating after Ciskei President Lennox Sebe said in a rally held in the township that the police would not go into areas without vigilantes, and that people should form such groups to protect themselves.

Ciskei police could not be reached to confirm Mr Matyholo's death.

Hospital Strikers Released

MB141722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Nov 14, SAPA — More than 500 people who were arrested today while striking at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital have been released on warning, a police spokesman in Pretoria said. The spokesman said in a brief statement that there had been no recognisance, and that the accused had been told to appear in the Protea Magistrates Court on November 29.

The hospital workers, estimated to number over 500, were not asked to pay bail and were released on warning, the spokesman said.

The workers, who included cooks and cleaners, offered themselves for arrest earlier today after a strike for better pay and conditions of service, Brig Jan Coetzee, police divisional commissioner for Soweto, said. He said the workers were arrested on a main charge of attending an illegal gathering and alternatively for staging an illegal strike.

Last night student nurses demonstrated against an 8 pm curfew imposed on them and were baton-charged by hospital security guards as the marched on the administration block. Some nurses were injured.

Security guards at the gate to the nurses home fled as nurses destroyed a gate-guard post and stormed through gates. A spokesman for the Hospital Worker's Association [HWA] said hospital security guards had been issued with firearms.

A doctor today said the situation at the hospital was "chaotic". "He said all surgery excepting for emergency cases had been cancelled. By refusing to work the domestic workers and student nurses had brought large parts of the hospital to a standstill, the doctor said. Doctors were doing the work of porters.

Today student nurses of the 1,000 living in the nurses home who refused to take up duties or report for lectures, sang freedom songs and chanted slogans.

Students nurses last week presented the hospital authorities with grievance about the 8 pm curfew, the quality of their food and the alleged victimisation of student nurses who speak out. This morning they added a rider that they refused to "act as scabs" and do the work of its striking cleaners and kitchen staff.

New Hospital Worker Arrests

MB151036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 15, SAPA — Between 50 and 70 striking workers were arrested at Baragwanath Hospital this morning. Mr Samson Ndou, president of the General and Allied Workers Union, said the striking workers reported to Baragwanath Hospital this morning. They were addressed by Mr F. van Niekerk, secretary of the hospital, and asked to go back to work.

"The workers were not prepared to do so and they were asked to go and collect their salaries and told they would be dismissed. They refused and some were then arrested," said Mr Ndou. The workers were taken to the Protea police station and it is not known what charges, if any, would be put to them.

Negotiations between hospital management and student nurses took place this morning, but the outcome is till not known.

Union Official Released

MB150750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 15, SAPA — Trade Unionist Miss Di Cooper, whose detention sparked an international outcry, has been released. Miss Cooper, a General Workers Union [GWU] official, was released late yesterday after being detained for about 36 hours under emergency regulations.

Leading South African industrialists sent telexes to Mr Louis le Grange, minister of law and order, protesting about her detention after requests from the union to do so.

Two powerful international trade union bodies, the International Transport Federation and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions had made formal representations to the South African Government.

National wage negotiations in the stevedoring industry, which affect every major South African port and in which Ms Cooper is a key figure, were called off yesterday following her detention.

A GWU spokesman said the reaction of all major corporations — with one exception — had been to realise the industrial relations implications of police repression and detention without trial.

One major Swiss-based multinational corporation had accepted police assurances that Miss Cooper's detention detention was justified only hours before her release.

Miss Cooper said today that while she was pleased to be out of jail, she was sad to leave behind people who did not know why they were imprisoned.

"It is outrageous that the police can take people in without having to account to anyone for their detentions. There are so many people, including children, sitting in jail under emergency regulations who have not been provided with any good reason why they are in," Miss Cooper said.

The Rev Howard Marawu, a prominent community figure who is also a GWU official, has been in detention for three weeks under the emergency regulations. The GWU spokesman said the circumstances of Miss Cooper's detention and release was a "clear indication of utterly indiscriminate police action" and called for Mr Marawu's immediate release. Mr Shamiel Jeppie, 21, a final year BA student at the University of the Western Cape, was released from Victor Verster Prison, Paarl, on Wednesday. He had been detained at his home in Ross Road, Wynberg, under emergency regulations on October 31.

Violence in Howick

MB151332 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] At least one person has been killed and five [as heard] have been injured in violence in the streets of the Howick town center. Carmel Rickard reports:

A Pietermaritzburg police spokesman said that two groups of black men totaling about 150 in number began stoning each other in Harvard Street, central Howick. A plainclothes policeman, Constable S. Khumalo, was caught up in the fighting. He was attacked and stabbed in the forehead, and he then drew a gun and fired at the crowd. One died and four were injured. Police say all the injured are in a satisfactory condition, and that the central Howick is now quiet, as the crown dispersed immediately after the shooting. It is believed that the two groups involved in the fighting were, on the one hand, workers fired from SARMCOL [expansion unknown] earlier this year, and on the other, scabs who took their jobs. But there has been no official confirmation of this.

314 Arrested in Past Week

MB150929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 15, SAPA — A total of 314 people were arrested under the emergency regulations in the past week, according to a list of the detainees issued by police in Pretoria today. According to the police lists, which are issued weekly, 5567 people have been held in detention since the emergency began on July 21. A police report earlier today, however, said only 1420 were still being detained.

Police announced this week that they would no longer issue lists of detainees who had been released.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

14 Nov Press Review

MB140621 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 12 November in an editorial on the the proposed increase in the strength of the police force says the task of the policeman is to serve and protect. "Our police force is too often busy applying laws — because there are so many laws to be applied — which control the movement of different groups in the community." The editorial cites the law governing influx control, adding that it would be impossible to calculate the cost of applying this law over the many years past. It concludes: "In the main, the police force should occupy itself with professionalism. The nonwhite members should play an increasisngly stronger and independent role in their own residential areas."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 13 November, in an update on the government's food aid program to the needy, reports that food rations to relieve hunger among families are being distributed to whites and nonwhites in Pretoria, the East Rand, Vaal Triangle, Soweto, and other black areas on an increasing scale as the program has settled down. The report says that in the Transvaal about 100 metric tons of rations are distributed weekly. The department of National Health and Population Development purchases the supplies in bulk, and these are delivered by the defense force to various distribution points where charity and church organizations undertake the handling of the food. Blacks and whites are given identical rations. The weekly ration per family, says the report, weighs about 17 kg, and includes potatoes, skimmed milk powder, egg powder, sugar, corn meal, soya, syrup, and peanut butter.

In its editorial in the same issue, the paper says the state president's announcement some months ago that the position of foreign workers was being examined must have set certain government services in motion to identify such workers and consider how industry would handle the repatriation. A country facing economic warfare, says the editorial, has to have contingency plans. "It would make sense, indeed, if the country's unemployed millions are given employment when the contracts of certain of the foreign workers expire. Minister du Plessis and President P.W. Botha made it very clear that a country's first reponsibility is to its own people." The editorial concludes: "Naturally, it would be much better if international sanctions against this country were abandoned, so that we could play our normal role in the subcontinent. And that includes providing employment to people from neighboring states."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 13 November carries a report by Brian Stuart which says, "Plans to include Blacks in the President's Council will be spelt out in more detail by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, when he addresses a full sitting of the Council in Cape Town" 14 November. This will be the first time Botha has addressed the council since he formally opened it in September last year, Stuart reports, and he "will clearly use his address to the Council tomorrow to reiterate his invitation to Black leaders to participate in the Council, and spell out the possibilities as he sees them." Stuart adds, "It has been suggested in National Party circles that within its advisory functions, the President's Council could well examine the question of how Blacks should be included in 'decision-making at the highest level in matters which affect them' — which is stated Government Policy. This would effectively remove the issue from the political arena and enable any Black group or individual to make representations directly to the President's Council on their constitutional future."

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* says it is time for South Africans to "stop beating their breasts as if the end of the world has come." "The truth is that we are not going to lose the battle of the townships or the fight against the terrorists; we are not going to be consumed by the flames of revolution; we are not Rhodesia, with a small White population, but a country in which there is a great White nation which is not going to be sold out at a new Lancaster House." We are going to survive, the editorial states, "We are going to find a solution to our problems, and the only thing we need now is unity and faith."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 13 November reports that the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee, whose members were released from detention Tuesday, "fully supports" the suspension of the boycott for 2 weeks beginning Friday. This was announced after the committee was briefed by people who had been supervising and monitoring the boycott during the leaders' absence, the article says.

"Mr Mkhuseli Jack, the committee spokesman, said the effectiveness of the four-month boycott showed that 'the people are very impatient with the snail-like pace at which the Government is attending to their grievances. This is a loud and clear warning the government cannot affort to ignore if stability, normality and peace is to be restored in the country'." Jack said the committee was prepared to negotiate with anyone who would "be prepared to deliver the goods or contribute meaningfully to discussions seeking a solution to all the problems." He called upon the government to address the following grievances: "The establishment of democratic students representative councils' constitutions so that students could return to school next year; the dismantling of black local authorities; the withdrawal of the SADF from the townships; and the lifting of the state of emergency." "We don't say these are pre-conditions to any negotiations, but want the Government to address itself to them, especially during the two weeks of suspension," Jack said.

Mzikayise Edom reports in the same edition that the Public Transportation Company (PUTCO) has announced that it will delay an increase in fares to cover the rise in diesel fuel prices because "it doesn't feel that commuters can bear another fare increase." A 17.5 percent fare increase announced recently will be implemented in Pretoria this week, the article says.

The Women's Association of the Methodist Church has condemned the police for their "brutal and inhuman" actions towards children, the *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition. A statement from the association deplored the "tyrannical arrogance" of the regime toward the present resistance, and said, "The blame must be placed squarely at the door of the Government which is directly responsible for this racist, ungodly system."

Commenting on the "hoax" letter to the London *DAILY TELEGRAPH* which described media misbehavior, the *SOWETAN* says in its editorial, "The Government has been made to look sick and foolish over this matter." The world must be wondering what is happening in the black townships now, it says. "We can tell them the unrest is continuing, although at a slower pitch. The most terrible thing is the fear that is gripping township people. People fear that because the army and the police seem to have such freedom of movement in the townships, anything could happen to them." The Government must get the troops out of the townships before a major tragedy takes place, the editorial warns. "It is not inconceivable that something terrible could happen to some of the troops and that the State would be forced to retaliate in a massive fashion," it says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 November carries a front-page report by Jo-Anne Collinge which says that "claims of electric-shock torture, suffocation by 'hooding,' beating, death threats and forced exercise" have been made by 14 former detainees who were allegedly interrogated at Protea police headquarters in Soweto. The claims were made in papers given to the Rand Supreme Court in an urgent application to restrain the police at Protea from assaulting detainees, the article says. A police respondent, Major Lodewyk de Jager, said officers "were warned at least weekly against the use of violence in any circumstances. He said he moved constantly between interrogation rooms and at no time had he seen anyone assaulted," the article says.

THE STAR reports in the same edition on claims made by the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) in the latest issue of *DIE AFRIKANER*, that "at least 50, and possibly 62, National Party [NP] parliamentary seats would fall to the right-wing parties if a general election were held now." "The HNP says the knowledge that so many seats are in danger has made many Government MPs realise that they have no chance of withstanding the right-wing onslaught. There was now a strong possibility that these MPs would form a strong pressure group within the NP with a view to slowing down or stopping reform," the article says. "*DIE AFRIKANER* said the loss of 50 seats to the Right would force the Nationalist Government to make a formal arrangement with the Progressive Federal Party to stay in power." According to HNP calculations, *THE STAR* says, "the right-wing parties stand to win 44 seats in the Transvaal, two in the Cape, one in Natal and three in the Free State. Five Transvaal seats, one in Natal and six in the Free State were considered to be marginal."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* notes that the government plans to virtually double the size of the police force in the next 10 years. "If that means better and more disciplined policing of unrest; if it means that the army does not need to be called in, further politicising the conflict; if it results in more policemen 'on the beat' as a deterrent to all kinds of crimes, then it is a most welcome step." These extra police should be used where they are needed and wanted by local communities, it says, "to deter crime and not to provoke it in the townships, where the presence of heavily armed 'occupation forces' often creates extra sparks."

15 Nov Press Review

MB150845 [Editorial Report] Jo-Anne Collinge reports in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 14 November that United Democratic Front (UDF) acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe has criticized stringent restrictions placed on Dr Ram Salojee and at least four other recently released emergency detainees. "It is completely unacceptable that political leaders should be released from detention subject to stringent restrictions which prevented them from carrying out their public responsibilities," Morobe told Collinge. "We see the initial detention of these people as well as their restriction as aimed at impending and eradicating democratic organisations," he said. He added that "the UDF's pleasure at Dr Salojee's release 'is completely overshadowed by the fact that hundreds of other anti-apartheid activists remain incarcerated because of their contribution to the creation of a democratic South Africa'," Collinge reports.

Hannes de Wet reports in the same edition that President P.W. Botha has refused to see the seven ministers who were prevented from visiting the ANC last week. Dr Nico Smith, the group's leader, told de Wet that "complete freedom of the individual and of conscience no longer existed in South Africa."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* criticizes the latest bans on press coverage of unrest, saying the result of them "is that South Africans will no longer have a clear picture of what is happening. They will get the pictures as painted by the police. It means that censorship has finally emerged full-blown under the Emergency regulations. It is censorship, not of what is written, but by control of access to the scene. If the police and the public believe in censorship, let them acknowledge it now. It is silly to hide behind facades of mock democracy. It is dangerous as well as fooloish to pretend the country is not rejecting the standards it is supposed to be protecting."

The "Police View" column in the same edition, says the SAP "are not the bullies and callous persons they are often portrayed as being in the media." Unrest reports issued by police often give scant information on the intensity of the violence encountered by the police and media coverage of unrest tends to focus on police action rather than on the behavior of mobs which provoked that action, the column says. "Both these factors have created the impression with the public that the police action in the majority of incidents was excessive or brutal. In some quarters there is even a firm belief that the police are responsible for the continuation of the unrest." This claim is ridiculous, the column says. "The UDF or affiliated groups, who in turn are allegedly linked to the ANC," often demand that the police be withdrawn from the townships, it notes, but the police have a legal duty (not only a right) to maintain law and order, and "this is why the security forces are in the unrest areas."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 November reports that the mint has suspended production of Krugerrands. "Embargoes on the money-spinning gold coin by the U.S. and some other countries have knocked the bottom out of the international market. Intergold has, however, strongly denied that output has been permanently stopped." Minting of the coin would resume when demand allowed, the article says.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 14 November says in its editorial: "The United Democratic Front and other radical organisations, supported by White liberals, have been calling for the withdrawal of police and the army from the townships. No doubt this is what the radicals would like to see happen, for one aim of those who wish to make the townships ungovernable is to take over the townships themselves." If the security forces were withdrawn, this would provide "liberated areas" where the planning and execution of subversive activities could take place, the editorial says. "To suggest, then that the security forces should withdraw from the townships is to ask for murder, mayhem and subversion to be the order of the day." "As for the call that the army be withdrawn," *THE CITIZEN* says, "the situation is so serious that there is no alternative but to use soldiers, especially as the police are too thinly spread to handle all the unrest." Once the unrest is under control, it concludes, "it will be time to pull out the troops."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 November says the Evaton Town Council clerk has denied reports that four vacancies remain on the council. The vacancies were created when one councillor was killed during unrest in the Vaal Triangle townships and three other councillors resigned. The town clerk told the *SOWETAN* that three of the vacancies were filled in a by-election on 28 May and the fourth in a by-election on 9 September.

In a front page report on the state of the economy, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 14 November states that from June to August this year 740 companies have been liquidated, compared to 714 companies in the same period last year, while from March to May 805 companies were shut down, bringing the total for the 6 months to 1,545. The report also states that countrywide a total of 260,212 summonses were served for debt.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 November says in an editorial: "When sanctions are imposed from abroad and the economy is hurt and unemployment increases, it is the government's fault. When it is decided to repatriate foreign workers back to the neighboring states in order to create employment opportunities for this country's own people, the government is accused of punishing innocent people." This, says the editorial, is the pattern of reasoning among certain South Africans and some English-language newspaper editors now that there has been mention of contingency plans to curb unemployment. Referring to a "financial daily" which this week became hysterical over the issue, the editorial notes that from the beginning the government warned that it would have no alternative but to look to the interests of its own people first in the event of further economic deterioration brought about by pressure from outside.

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 November comments: "If next week's summit meeting in Geneva is judged on the chances of agreement between the United States and Russia, then one can rightly wonder why it should be held at all." Referring to the Soviet emphasis on disarmament, and the American focus on human rights and regional conflicts, the editorial says: "Nevertheless, the importance of the meeting must not be underestimated due to the above. It remains necessary that the leaders of the world's two superpowers meet each other. This leads to a better understanding of each other's personalities." This can result in their getting to know each other and summing each other up, which in turn could prevent one of the powers from taking the single step that could lead the world over the precipice of a third world war.

ZIMBABWE

Paper Calls For Measures Against Iranians

LD131634 Kuwait KUNA in English 1445 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Harare, Nov 13 (KUNA) — Zimbabwe's pro-government newspaper, *THE DAILY HERALD*, Wednesday lashed at the Iranian Embassy here for publishing a newsletter attacking leaders of the African Frontline States and the African National Congress of South Africa as being sell-outs. The paper, the largest daily in independent Africa, asked for punitive measures against the Iranian ambassador and possibly expel Iranians from Zimbabwe and other African states.

In an editorial, the daily said the latest issue of the Iranian Embassy's newsletter, is certain to cause a "nasty diplomatic incident" between this country and that Arabian Gulf nation.

For reasons better known to themselves the Iranians have called Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Samora Machel "loud-mouthed puppets" of the Pretoria regime, the daily said. The chairman of the Frontline States, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is dismissed in the newsletter as "long...a traitor to the African struggle" for his views on South Africa.

The Iranians devoted almost the whole newsletter to the situation in Namibia and South Africa, arguing that only an "Islamic solution" would end the problems of the region.

Swaziland is accused of giving in to South African demands and Angola is dismissed as a puppet of the Soviets and Cubans for agreeing to a "ceasefire and the disengagement of Cuban and South African forces" there.

The African National Congress of South Africa is accused by Iran as "high-level, bourgeois, good-time...and the sell-out of the Frontline States" whose "failures of the ANC and the Palestine Liberation Organization" and said if the two organisations pursue lies in nationalism, Marxism, communism or socialism, they will not be successful." Founders of these ideologies are branded as "nothing but traitors to humanity."

"We call for very strong government reaction for the simple reason that this country has been playing the nice-guy with the Iranians for too long and turning the other cheek for every slap," the daily added.

No Extension Planned on Citizenship Deadline

MB141026 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The acting minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Chikowore, has warned that the government will not extend the period for people to renounce their dual citizenship when the deadline expires at the end of this month.

Under the new citizenship act, people will dual citizenship were given 1 year from last December to renounce one of them.

Comrade Chikowore said a recent meeting he held with the registrar general revealed that the office is capable of processing passports in time for those who are renouncing their foreign citizenship.

The minister assured members of the House of Assembly that he would only consider exceptional cases for the extension of the period for renouncing dual citizenship.